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COVER PICTURE: *Recent reports of interference
with horses have caused much alarm and uncer-
tainty in the racing world, and emphasised the
value of adequate security measures. Though the
sport of racing has a structure of its own, it
possesses too some of the characteristics of a large
industry. Our picture shows horses in training at
Newmarket.*

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September, 1960

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The World and its Criminals

NEVER, we suppose, has any international assembly represented in its composition so many estimable causes—or had in its personal background a record of so many good works—as that which last month met under the auspices of the United Nations at Church House, Westminster.

The conclusions of this august body, which we summarise elsewhere, will be read with interest, with much sympathy and, occasionally, with surprise, by most people in this country—not least perhaps by the Government who contemplate important legislation on these subjects in the near future. Wise thoughts on the training of the young and the necessity of reviving parental and family influence will be re-echoed fervently and widely not only here but in many parts of the world where unsocial conduct on the part of the very young or the adolescent has been a disturbing factor since the war.

There will be ungrudging assent to the ideals enunciated by the prison reformers who have in view the rehabilitation of the wrongdoer and his ultimate acceptance back into society, though not all the guidance given may be capable of general application. The recommendations on prison labour and its remuneration are likely to be read with particular attention in this country where special complexities seem to arise whenever the subject is broached. The slogan, "The Rate for the Job", so popular among labour experts, arouses little enthusiasm when applied to prison work. The idea that among the allocations of a prisoner's wage there shall be a proportion set aside for indemnifying the victim of his crime may prove to be more acceptable especially in view of the Government's undertaking to legislate on the compensation issue.

We can appreciate that there are many advantages to be gained by the periodical meeting of the world's experts in these subjects, to exchange views and information and to examine together the results of experiments prompted by experience or by sociological urges in one country or another. Yet the mass of experience represented by such a gathering is so diverse and the background of social effort so varied that in such a consortium there is much difficulty in agreeing upon the facts to be studied or the broadest measures to be applied for the common good. It was apparent, indeed, that even so commonly used a term as "crime prevention" could be given widely differing interpretations. Few delegates, whether from this country or abroad, seemed aware of the progress made by police forces in Britain or Scandinavia in establishing practical techniques of social protection or criminal deterrence through carefully planned publicity campaigns.

Some countries repudiated with indignation the suggestion that they might be troubled with a juvenile problem; they hinted even that Teddyboyism and its overseas manifestations were a phenomenon peculiar

to the more highly developed and civilised countries. There were others, such as Mr. J. P. Eddy, one of this country's most learned and experienced commentators on criminal matters, who confessed themselves baffled by the reiterated demands for research into criminal motives which were, after all, pretty obvious and familiar to most of those present.

Perhaps, therefore, there was realism in the ultimate conclusion of the Congress that, while there was occasion for concern and for reasonable measures of co-operation in correcting deplorable tendencies where they were in evidence, there was a disposition to exaggerate the effects of what was likely to prove only a transient problem. And, after all, it may be argued that many of the complaints have been couched in terms rather reminiscent of the distraught 'Nanny' wringing her hands at the state of an unruly nursery where she has lost authority most probably through her own weakness.

For a large class of offences a great many people, in Britain at least, hanker after the days of the old-fashioned, paternally-minded policeman who settled matters on the spot with what he was wont to call "a clip on the ear" or some basic equivalent. And if research is called for into why the "clip on the ear" technique is no longer effective, the answer is likely to be that it is no longer applied. If it could be revived, even for an experimental probationary period, it might well be that the Teddyboy problem would disappear and with it the necessity for a good deal of the pre-release and after-care programme now projected.

Sir Joseph on Industrial Security

SIR JOSEPH SIMPSON included in his report for 1959 a particularly noteworthy item on crime prevention. A full quotation is given on page 259 and it should not be overlooked by industrial security officers and firms. Here for the first time is an official record of police opinion at the highest level towards the services provided by three of the leading commercial security companies.

The fact that this type of protection is now recognized by the Commissioner will in itself be greatly welcomed. Nor can any objection be taken to his natural desire to define the limits within which he finds recognition acceptable. The industrial security movement has no wish to trespass on the functions of the public forces. It might, however, be pointed out with respect that two of the types of service mentioned have been in existence for a decade or more—not for just the year under review—and during this time have built wide support from important industrial companies. It would also be of value to have a clear definition of the "security dangers" the Commissioner believes to be contained in the system whereby mobile watchmen visit premises in rotation. The commercial companies, in fact, alike offer both rotatory patrol and continuous watch services, the former being akin to the policeman's beat system, so often described as the best crime prevention method.

CRIME IN FRANCE TODAY

An Interpol Chief's Frank Talk to Social Workers

To enlighten social workers on the nature and extent of police problems in fighting crime, M. Jean Nepote, Deputy Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organisation, recently addressed a gathering of 1,500 social workers at their National Congress in Paris. By the courtesy of Interpol the *Gazette* is able to publish the following summary of his conclusions in the first of two sections of his lecture.

Appearances May Deceive

M. Nepote emphasised at the outset of his talk the complexity of the criminal situation and warned against premature assumptions that might be based on publicised reports and even official statistics. Was the prevalence of crime to be judged, he asked, from the number of crimes punished, the number detected or the number committed, reminding his hearers that many crimes were committed in secret and were never brought to light. Since the statistics of the Ministry of Justice (punished crimes) and those of the Ministry of the Interior (detected crimes) were not drawn up in the same way and police statistics dated only from 1947, it was difficult to make arithmetical comparisons over a period of years. As an instance of the conflict between statistics, he mentioned that in 1956, 191,078 were convicted of crimes against the ordinary criminal law. But in the same year 316,730 criminals were apprehended by the police.

"To say that there were X times more criminals in France in 1958 than in 1935," said M. Nepote, "is meaningless unless the total number of inhabitants is taken into account, particularly where juvenile delinquency is concerned. In fact, crime statistics should always be expressed as percentages or, more accurately, in the form of the 'crime index'."

As for published accounts of crimes, continued M. Nepote, the newspapers worked in "waves". They had to supply the public with cases and if one of them sold well, then it was taken up by all the press. A foreigner who arrived in France two years ago might justifiably have thought that half the population was engaged in ill-treating children. A few months later, the children themselves became either gangsters in leather jackets or dancers in disreputable troupes.

They must, therefore, not rely too far on statistics as a basis for their judgments of crime and criminals and they should beware both of their emotions and of the scandal pages in daily newspapers. In this field, as in so many others, they must endeavour to keep a cool head.

Picture of Murder

Referring to offences against the person, M. Nepote said that murder and homicide were certainly the most serious of these offences and those which tended to arouse public opinion. At first sight, it might appear that they were also the easiest to express statistically: they involved dead or wounded people and

bodies, which were unable to move away, should be easily counted. However, even in these cases, the statistics did not give an absolutely clear picture. The Ministry of Justice statistics stated that 242 people were convicted of murder in 1938, that 477 were convicted in 1948 and 125 in 1956. The police, for their part, stated that they intervened in 2,198 cases of this type in 1956 and in 3,805 cases in 1958.

Spate of Political Crimes

In their book entitled "Le Crime en France," his friends Susini and Chaulot stated that their investigations led them to believe that there were about 2,200 victims of wilful homicide per year in France. It certainly seemed a substantial figure. And why was there this difference since before the war when the figures were much lower?

The whole problem, said M. Nepote, has, in fact, been altered by the political crimes committed as a result of the problem of North Africa.

People who killed included disappointed or deceived lovers, sadists, inveterate quarrellers, professional killers—though there were fewer of these than generally thought—and political agitators. It was almost impossible to say what proportion of the total number of murders each group contributed.

"But," declared M. Nepote, "if we set aside the North African problem, and take into account the increase in population, there do not seem to have been many more of these crimes than before the war, apart from a peak period between 1947 and 1950.

France Sobering Down

Dealing with other forms of violence, such as wilful assaults, M. Nepote said that here the statistics were encouragingly compatible: 36,387 cases of this type were brought before the courts in 1938 and 24,034 in 1956, while the police recorded 38,725 cases in 1954 and 37,004 in 1958. Thus, there appeared to have been a decrease in violence on the personal level.

"Does this mean that the French are less aggressive, or that they drink less?" asked M. Nepote. "I think that the second explanation is the right one, added to the fact that political views seem to be less passionate than before the war and lead to fewer fights."

"Murder" on the Roads

Again, asked M. Nepote, ought they to consider offences against person through imprudence as a modern form of crime? This type of offence was almost always connected with road traffic and, although it was not up to him to answer this question, the figures showed its importance. In 1956, 185 people were convicted of manslaughter in the Seine department alone. It was plain that a very small number of people were killed by the traditional type of criminal, compared with the enormous number killed by drivers whose negligence

or imprudence might sometimes come very close to wilfulness.

Sexual Crime

Referring to crimes of sex, M. Nepote remarked that it was often said that France was a sexually depraved country. Was the charge true? To deal with rape first, the police said that they investigated an average of 1,000 cases a year and the courts stated that 369 people were convicted in 1956—in fact, about one person a day. It was remarkable, however, that the number of convictions had continually decreased since the peak in 1950. Another fact to be noted was that offenders were almost always found.

Where sexual offences were concerned, however, what proportion of crimes were never denounced, suspected or investigated by the authorities? It was to be feared that the figure was an extremely high one.

White Slave Legends

With reference to charges of procuring and traffic in women, M. Nepote asked his audience to consider the statistics dispassionately. The police arrested 1,747 people on this charge in 1954 and 1,240 in 1956 and, in the latter year, 725 of these people were convicted by the courts. These figures in themselves were encouraging but they would be far higher if material evidence of the offence were easier to find. People living on the immoral earnings of prostitutes were hardened criminals; they knew what precautions to take and they know how to cover up their illicit activities by perfectly legal transactions with which the police and the law could find no fault.

As for the white slave-trade, this was the stick used by a good many people to try to prove that morality

did not exist in France and that the government, or rather the police force, was in the pay of the traffickers and, consequently, blind and dumb. The figures mentioned effectively destroyed this legend, declared M. Nepote.

The official figures did not imply that there was no problem. But there was no justification for believing that thousands of young Frenchwomen were caught in the net of international prostitution every year. The truth lay somewhere in between.

"I do not mind stating plainly," added M. Nepote, "that I do not believe in the tragedy of the pure young girl who is chloroformed and shipped off to the brothels of Buenos Aires."

Drink and Drugs

As to drugs, M. Nepote observed: "When we consider the severity of the law and the vigilance of the police in this connection and when we learn that most cases of addiction have a medical origin, we realise that there is hardly any drug consumption problem in France. No doubt alcohol suffices as a means of ruining the health of individuals of the nation, in spite of the progress made during the past few years, brought about by publicity campaigns and by greatly increasing the price of alcohol."

On the other hand, he added, there were certainly problems connected with the manufacture of drugs and their transit through France when being exported, for instance, to the United States and Canada. A very few drug traffickers were, however, concerned and they belonged to the aristocracy of crime. Their activities were kept absolutely secret—they run a sort of black market about which no one ever complained—and were consequently particularly difficult to combat.

FURTHER RISE IN U.S. CRIME FIGURES

£47m. Property Loss

According to statistics compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there was a nine per cent increase in crime in American towns with populations of 25,000 and above during the first six months of 1960.

Robberies showed a stiff increase—up by 13 per cent. Other classifications were increases in burglary of 12 per cent, murder and manslaughter six per cent, car thefts and rape five per cent each, and theft by eight per cent.

Basing the survey on 141 cities and towns, the bureau estimated a loss of property from offences of at least £47,857,000. There was an actual increase in the number of property offences of 40,124 to 462,396.

Murder and manslaughter cases also rose heavily. Chicago had 173 cases of this type compared with 138 in the first half of 1959.



A new development by Factory Guard Systems Ltd. is the use of Alsatian guard dogs in store protection. Our picture shows Security Officer J. Parker being briefed by manager Jack Love at Rackhams Store, Birmingham.

BRITAIN'S MOUNTING CRIME RECORD

1959 Saw All-Round Increases

CRIMINAL statistics for England and Wales for the year 1959, published by the Home Office, reports another overall increase in indictable offences known to the police. The number reached a new record level of 675,626 against 626,509 in 1958.

Every category of indictable offences reflects the increase, as shown in the following table:

	1958	1959
Larceny	409,388	445,888
Breaking and entering	131,132	133,962
Receiving	10,002	10,254
Fraud and false pretences	29,415	34,061
Sexual offences	17,691	20,024
Violence against the person	12,137	13,876
Other offences	16,744	17,561
	626,509	675,626

The number of indictable offences cleared up during 1959—302,044—was 44.7 per cent, as against percentages of 45.6, 47.2 and 50.1 in the years 1958, 1957 and 1956.

The total number found guilty of offences of all kinds was 1,040,796, of whom 153,190, were found guilty of indictable offences—135,734 males and 17,456 females. Eighteen per cent were persons under 14, 16 per cent aged 14 and under 17, 16 per cent aged 17 and under 21, 22 per cent aged 21 and under 30 and 28 per cent aged 30 and over. Larceny (59 per cent), breaking and entering (20 per cent) and receiving (4 per cent) accounted for 83 per cent of the persons found guilty of indictable offences.

SIR JOSEPH SIMPSON'S REPORT

The Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for 1959, published last month, stated that during the first half of the year, crimes known to the police increased at much the same rate as in previous years, but during the latter half of the year the rate of crime levelled off. The total number of indictable offences was higher than ever recorded—10.2 per cent more than in 1958, the previous peak year. The number of known indictable offences recorded was 167,343 compared with 151,796 in 1958. There were increases in each of the three main groups of indictable offences.

Offences against the person rose by 12.7 per cent; breaking offences by 3.4 per cent; and other offences

against property—mostly larceny—by 12 per cent.

21,600 Cars Stolen

The increase in larcenies of motor vehicles and from vehicles left unattended in the streets continued, being 38.5 per cent and 28.2 per cent higher respectively than during 1958.

The report commented on the increase in thefts of motor vehicles. In 1959, there were 9,171 cases of larceny of motor vehicles compared with 3,908 in 1956 and 1,341 in 1950; and 12,504 cases of unauthorised taking of vehicles compared with 6,080 in 1956 and 3,690 in 1950. Of the total of 21,675 vehicles taken during the year, 20,127 were recovered.

The estimated value of property stolen was £9,925,100 compared with £7,942,000 in 1958. The value of property recovered was £3,073,000 (31 per cent) compared with £2,358,000 (29.7 per cent) in 1958.

There was a substantial increase in sexual offences in 1959. The report stated that undesirable clubs still existed and that strip-tease exhibitions are on the increase. "Though the possibility of making contact with prostitutes in these premises may be inferred," says the Commissioner, "it seldom takes place; the gullible are parted from their money by quicker and easier means."

The number of children and persons under twenty-one arrested for indictable offences was 16,049 compared with 16,059 in 1958. Arrests of persons over twenty-one amounted to 19,135, an increase of 7.7 per cent, compared with 1958 and 57 per cent compared with 1938.

Traffic Wardens

The report commented on the growing evidence of a deterioration in the

standard of driving and the difficulties of maintaining a free circulation of traffic in London. Road casualties continued to increase. During the year there were 71,956 casualties compared with 64,200 in 1958, an increase of 12.1 per cent; 816 people, thirteen more than in 1958 were killed and 11,434 seriously injured. The estimated increase in the number of motor vehicles on the road was 9½ per cent; and there was a 13 per cent increase in the number of motor cycles and mopeds.

Public opinion, the report stated, is clearly ready for some form of auxiliary service to support the regular police in the enforcement of the traffic laws. The Commissioner welcomes the plan, provided that in the early stages traffic wardens are confined to controlled parking zones.

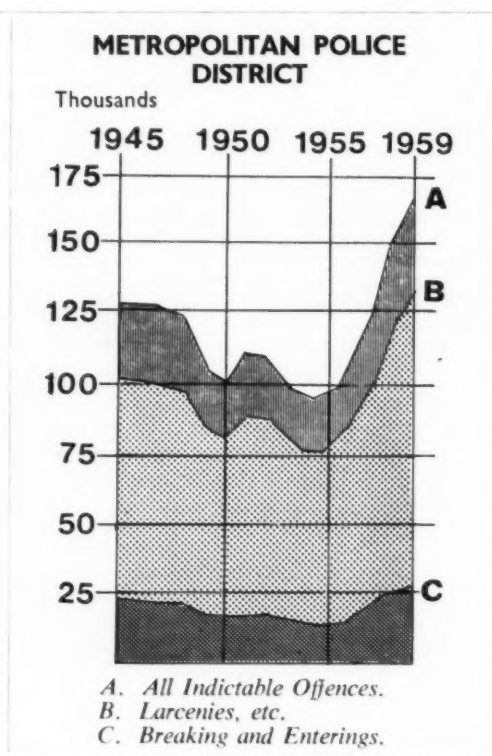
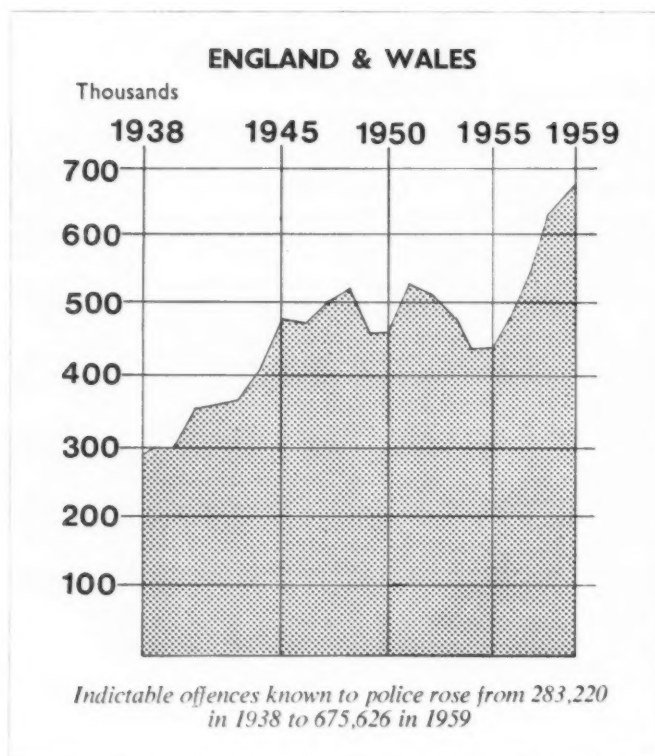
FALLING STRENGTH IN PROVINCES

The annual report of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary, covering the period 1st October, 1958, to 31st December, 1959, stated that the deficiency in strength of provincial police forces dropped from 3,598 to 3,134, although there was an increase in authorised establishment of 664. A review of changes in establishment over the past two decades shows that in 1939 the authorised establishment of policemen was 43,870; 50,507 in 1949, and 56,315 in 1959. Increases in establishments have still to be considered by a number of police authorities but, until existing deficiencies in strength are made good, increases in establishments would serve no purpose. Where shortages exist such expedients as coupling or extending beats, and using mobile units are used; and there is an increasing use of civilian personnel.

During the year ended 30th September, 1959, 3,830 constables were appointed. This was less than at any time during the previous decade, when the average annual intake was 3,922. The main recruiting problem remains in the industrial areas where there is alternative well-paid employment.

More Detectives

More progress was made with measures for improving mobility, thus enabling the police to respond more quickly to calls. Because of the in-



crease in crime, it became necessary to augment the number of men employed on detective duties; 4,669 (8.7 per cent of total strength) men were employed on criminal investigation. While the present rate of crime remains, great importance attaches to the detective branch, stated the report. In a number of forces the C.I.D. strength is still too low to permit the thorough and sustained investigations needed to bring criminals to justice.

Operational duties were improved by an increase in the number of motor vehicles, many of them equipped with two-way wireless. H.M. Inspectors have been reminded frequently of the importance of wireless for police purposes. Over the past ten years the number of vehicles has increased from 5,500 to 8,650, or 67 per cent; 40 per cent of the vehicles were motor-cycles. At the end of 1959, 4,000 vehicles, of which 800 were motor-cycles, were equipped with wireless.

The number of special constables enrolled at 31st December, 1959, was 47,291 men and 870 women, a decrease during the period of 2,441 men and an increase of 42 women.

In the opinion of H.M. Inspectors, the number of sergeants and constables who have passed the centralised police promotion examinations is disappointingly small.

Mobility of Criminals

The yearly rise in crimes since 1954 and the sharp increase in crimes of violence against persons and property are particularly disquieting, stated the report. Whatever its causes, it is considered imperative that it should be checked before it gets completely out of hand. The mobility of travelling criminals, whose movements by motor vehicles are masked by the heavy volume of traffic in and out of known "crime areas", has widened their field of operations and made detection more difficult.

New Regional Criminal Record Offices were established at Cardiff and Durham. In addition to the Metropolitan and Provincial Crime Branch, established by the Commissioner of Police in 1954, squads have been organised by the Chief Constables of Birmingham, Bristol and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The main purpose of the crime squads is to co-ordinate detective work in neighbouring forces by the formation of special squads of experienced detective officers to investigate crimes where motor vehicles are used and where circumstances suggest that the criminals are "travellers".

The Inspectorate stresses the desir-

ability, in the interests of efficient administration, that urgently needed building of new stations should not be delayed and deplores the failure, in some areas, to deal more realistically and urgently with police accommodation.

It states that more forces now employ dogs and the number of arrests and successful searches for missing persons and property by dogs has increased. A central register of police dogs has been set up and when complete will contain details of the pedigree of each dog, together with particulars of their respective records of work on patrol, tracking and breeding.

In their conclusions, H.M. Inspectors note that at the end of the decade 1950/1959 there were 10,000 more policemen and 1,000 more policewomen than when it had begun. They add: "Many of these additional officers are in the early years of their service, but with other more experienced colleagues, with rare exceptions, they perform their duties with the qualities of restraint and fairness, courtesy and courage, which are the hallmarks of British police tradition. They deserve encouragement and co-operation from the community; and the Inspectors condemn strongly sensational, hasty and ignorant criticism of the police."

CHIEFS ON PREVENTION NEEDS

YARD BEGINS MUTUAL AID PLAN

An important development in the protection of industrial premises, and comments on services by commercial companies, are also given in his report for 1959 by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Sir Joseph Simpson writes:

"As a result of a suggestion contained in the Home Office publication *Report of Working Group on Crime Prevention Methods*, Night watchmen's Mutual Aid Security Schemes have been instituted on six selected Divisions to provide additional security at industrial premises. Under the scheme night watchmen at groups of four or five establishments in the same area maintain contact with each other by telephone at predetermined times throughout the night. In the event of the failure of one of them to report at his appointed time, the police are informed immediately, and a wireless car is despatched to the premises to discover the cause of the failure. The managements of the firms involved have co-operated to the full in these schemes which provide added safeguards for the watchmen concerned. It is intended to extend the scheme gradually to other suitable Divisions.

Commissioner's Views on Commercial Services

"The year under review saw the development of three different types of commercial security organizations. One group provides a well organized watch system within private premises; another despatches mobile teams of watchmen who visit premises in rotation (a system fraught with certain security dangers), and the third provides a service for the transport of cash and valuables in protected and guarded vehicles under radio control. Although they are normally organized with the full cognizance of the police I have made it clear to operators that these services cannot be 'approved by the police', that public streets cannot be patrolled by a private organization simulating police functions and, above all, that any risk of confusion between such organizations and the Police Force must be avoided."

Editorial comment: page 256

Birmingham Detections

Reporting a record total of 18,524 crimes in 1959, the Chief Constable of Birmingham, Mr. E. J. Dodd, C.B.E., notes a small reduction in the



A good technique for attracting the public's eye to prevention: this postal franking slogan is being used by Gloucester County Force.

rate of increase, but no real evidence of a reversal of crime trends. Breaking offences rose from 3,311 to 3,532, an increase of only 6.6 per cent as against 28 and 27 per cent in the two preceding years. Of the 18,524 indictable crimes reported, 7,102 or 38 per cent were detected and of the 3,532 breaking offences 1,710 or 48 per cent were cleared up. The substantial difference in percentage detections between overall crime and breaking offences could be accounted for largely by the added degree of attention given in the investigation of the latter.

For some time the co-ordination of crime prevention work had been carried out by a uniformed Inspector who acted as Crime Prevention Officer at headquarters, where he worked in close conjunction with the C.I.D. and the statistical officer. No further steps had been taken to specialise this work since it was considered that crime prevention was essentially a responsibility of each and every individual member of the force. A considerable amount of propaganda work had been done by means of leaflets and posters to bring to the notice of the public the various ways in which they could safeguard their own property and make the task of the thief more difficult.

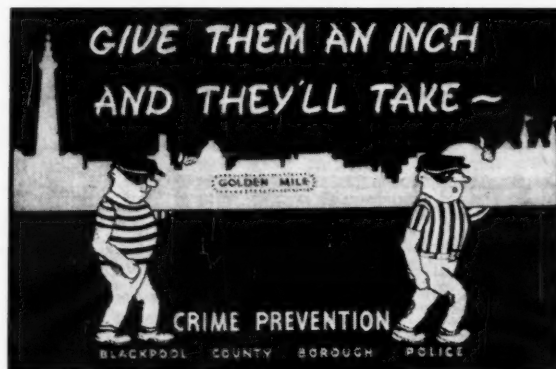
Prevention in Blackpool

Mr. H. E. Sanders, Chief Constable of Blackpool, reported 4,258 actual crimes in 1959, an increase of 407 over 1958. The percentage of detections was 45 per cent. These crime and detection figures were an all-time record, but despite the disturbing increase in the number of crimes, detections had been maintained at the same percentage level as the previous year.

While there had been a general upward trend, in December there was a decrease of 12 crimes as compared with December, 1958. He felt this was due to the increased preventive measures taken.

He regretted to report that the sharp rise in juvenile crime had not been halted and the number of juveniles dealt with for crime in 1959 was 322, as compared with 220 in 1958. This was very disturbing and a matter for grave concern. One of the major causes of juvenile delinquency was environment. Whilst not wishing to put forward his personal views about the wisdom or otherwise of over televising crime serials and plays, Mr. Sanders considered that the organisers concerned ought now seriously to think about crime prevention propaganda as a whole.

The novel cover design of the Blackpool Force's new booklet. The approach is novel also in the use of clever verse to strengthen advice.



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Security Gazette

SAFEGUARDING THE VALUABLE TOBACCO LEAF

A Pattern of Security in the Great Wills Firm

by S. GREGORY

Security and Fire Brigade's Superintendent

Tobacco has become one of the most valuable raw materials for production. The following authoritative article discusses the problem involved in safeguarding it and outlines the methods by which a large security staff maintains the necessary control over movement.

THE need for an effective security organisation within W. D. and H. O. Wills is clear when it is realised how valuable is tobacco leaf. The duty on leaf has now raised the price so that every 1 lb. is worth more than £3 in duty alone and every effort is made to prevent wastage and pilfering.

Wills have several factories and depots, with at least one in each of these towns—Bristol, Glasgow, Swindon, Newcastle, London, Belfast and Dublin. The task of supervision is obviously a complex one.

Before July, 1946, the security of W. D. & H. O. Wills was in the hands of a number of men known as "Watchmen". These men had no distinctive dress and there seems to be little doubt that they carried out their duties in a manner suitable to the demand of that day.

Problems of Re-organisation

When, however, the directors decided that the whole security system should be completely re-organised the following points were undoubtedly considered:

Wills position in the industrial world;

The greatly increased value of tobacco and the materials associated with its manufacture;

The desire to give the employees charged with safeguarding Wills property a higher status.

It was decided that the organisation was to be known as the "Security Brigade" and it was placed on a sound permanent basis for the protection, at a high level of efficiency, of Wills property.

A Security and Fire Brigades' Superintendent was appointed to instruct and supervise security officers and men, porters, day and shift security workers, female security chargehands and female cloakroom



A general view of a floor in one of the Wills factories. Its well-planned arrangement facilitates supervision and fire precautions.

attendants at all Wills factories and depots.

The Superintendent operates from the Wills head office at Bedminster, Bristol. Security officers comprised of Foremen, Deputy Foremen and Chargehands were selected to be responsible for security personnel, regular and supplementary fire brigades in each factory and depot.

Security and Fire Training

For the Security and Fire Brigades the utmost care is taken in the selection of men who are physically capable of dealing with emergencies promptly and effectively. If possible, young men are selected. At the present time vacancies in the Security Brigade are filled by the transfer of factory firemen and they are trained by the Security and Fire Brigade officers. All firemen automatically become part-time security patrols by providing reliefs when security personnel are absent on holidays or sickness. In this way it will be seen that the Fire Brigade members acquire a complete grasp of security work. Membership of the Factory Fire Brigade does not rob the industry

of men, because they work in the factory in the normal way, unless there is a fire alarm. Training is given one evening each week after factory working hours.

Each fireman is carefully selected, bearing in mind the fact that at times each man will be in charge of Wills premises and property. By these means the Security Brigade is composed of well-trained firemen, which is an advantage.

In selecting candidates for the Fire Brigade the following points are considered—the applicant should be intelligent, alert, of good appearance and address, and of exemplary character. He must at all times be tactful, sure of his facts and unbiased when enforcing the factory rules with which he must be fully conversant. At all times he must be courteous but firm and not allow zeal to override discretion; he must possess a high code of personal conduct and have a loyal attachment to Wills interests.

Duties of Security Officers

An excellent feeling and respect exists between the employees and



Members of the factory fire brigade at training drill.

management at each factory, and the Security Brigade must help to maintain this. The duties coming within the scope of "Security" are various and may be summarised as follows:

- (1) To protect the premises and their contents from damage by fire or bad weather.
- (2) To give constant attention to water, steam, gas, sprinkler and fire hydrant valves, electric main switches, humidifiers, conditioning cupboards, etc.
- (3) To ensure that no unauthorised person enters the Wills premises, and also to ensure that those seeking admission on business do so in a proper form.
- (4) To see that no employee leaves the premises in any irregular manner or way.
- (5) To patrol, after working hours, all factory premises and to see that safety prevails everywhere.
- (6) To keep records of all occurrences on diary sheets to enable the management and factory engineer at all times to be fully conversant with all incidents.
- (7) To protect the Wills property at all times against theft, both from outside and inside factory premises.

Full Time Job

Security Officers are not given extraneous work; it is considered that they have a full-time job.

All Security Officers are provided with distinctive and first class uniform, good posts and other facilities such as cooking arrangements. Duties are interesting, light and pleasant and

employees seem to enjoy conditions of service not existing elsewhere. More specifically their duties are:

(a) Shift Security Workers.

The duties consist of three eight-hour shifts in every 24 hours.

Security posts and cloakrooms are manned; the traffic of persons and parcels in and out of the factory is checked to ensure that no employee below supervisory rank leaves the factory during working hours without a pass signed by his foreman or deputy.

After working hours the entire premises are patrolled both outside and in, following the clock system, making use of keys which have been installed at carefully selected points to ensure that the whole area has been patrolled at irregular intervals during each tour of duty. Key registrations are recorded at clocking positions, allowing an unhurried and thorough examination of all parts of the premises.

There is a constant attention in case of fire, to see that strong rooms, safe doors and windows are secure. Light, water, steam, sprinkler and gas valves are attended to, also the electrical main switches and humidifiers.

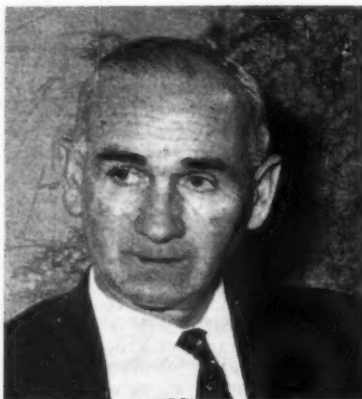
Generally, there is attention to all matters of a caretaking nature.

(b) Day Security Men.

Gate-men are on duty to check all traffic both in and out of the gates, all types of vehicles and pedestrians. It is also their duty:

To see that no employee below supervisory rank leaves without a pass signed by a departmental foreman or his deputy during working hours.

To ensure that order is maintained in that part of the Wills premises within his view.



Mr. S. Gregory

To be on the alert to prevent pilferage, and to assist persons, who have business reasons, to find their proper destination.
To be courteous at all times.

(c) Hall Porters.

These must:

Be constantly alert to check all persons entering and leaving the premises.

Check mail and see that it is not delayed in reaching its destination.

Deal with numerous telephone calls, and be courteous to all.

(d) Female Security Chargehands.

It is their duty to:

Act as female searchers and to supervise the female security cloakroom attendants.

Deal with lost and found property. Security cloakroom attendants check all female employees entering factories through the cloakrooms.

Take charge of all parcels from females and issue receipts for the parcels.

Ensure that no parcel is carried out of the factory without an official pass signed by a departmental foreman, and ensure that no person enters the cloakroom during working hours without a pass.

Male security cloakroom attendants operate in exactly the same way with the exception of the searching, which is carried out by Security Officers. All factory employees enter and leave the factory through the cloakroom at the entrance to which is a Security Post.

Obligation to Submit to Search

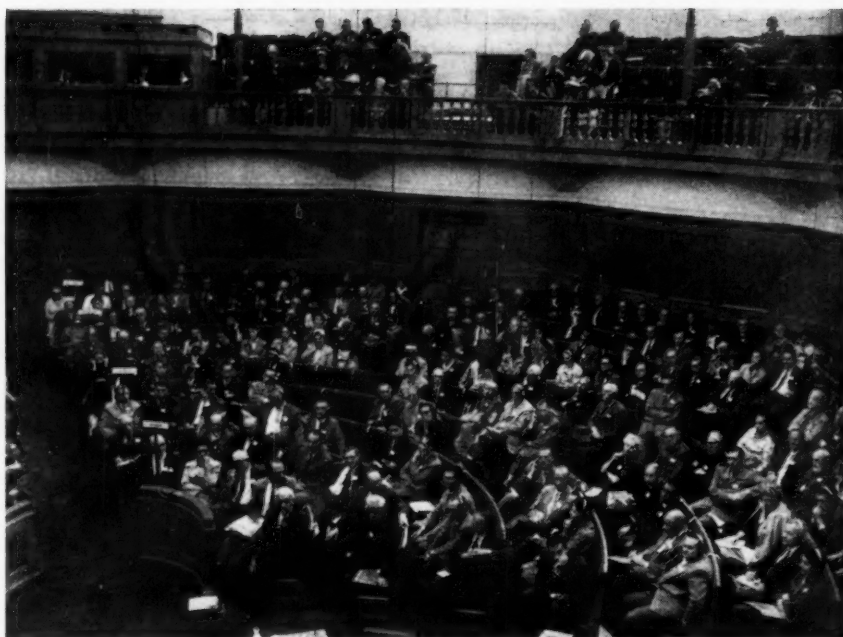
One of the conditions of employment in the factories is the obligation to submit to being searched on occasions. The searching procedure is kept as flexible as possible to ensure that the operation should not at any time become stereotyped.

It is carried out privately in specially constructed rooms, and the whole operation takes no more than eight to 10 seconds. Searching is not abused, employees recognise the justification for it, and it is carried out with the utmost courtesy.

The main object of a Wills security man is, so far as possible, to prevent fires, thefts and other incidents. He helps to maintain discipline and safeguards the security of factory premises.

In these ways Wills maintain within their security organisation an efficiency similar to that which operates in their daily production.

A general scene of some of the delegates in session at Church House, Westminster.



The British Government was host last month to the second United Nations congress which met to consider world developments and studies in crime prevention. The "Security Gazette" was the only publication privileged to be accorded delegate status at this international gathering. Our report below is the first comprehensive account to be issued.

U.N. POLICIES ON CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Conclusions of the London Congress

PRONOUNCEMENTS on many aspects of crime, of juvenile delinquency, prison treatment, and the social rehabilitation of offenders resulted from the deliberations of the two weeks' Congress, held at Church House, Westminster, last month, by representatives of 85 countries and territories.

Taking account of the fact that modern statistical systems tended to present inflated figures of juvenile delinquency, the Congress took the view that it was largely a problem of education through the school and family. Where adequate parental guidance or self-discipline were lacking, it recommended "invigorated education at both adult and juvenile levels".

Treating Youthful Offenders

Among conclusions and recommendations reached by the Congress on the subject were:

New manifestations of juvenile delinquency, the importance of which was often greatly exaggerated, took such characteristic forms as gang activities, purposeless offences, acts of vandalism, joy-riding, and so on. Although serious from the point of view of public order, the Congress did not think such acts necessarily indicated serious anti-social behaviour.

The meaning of the term "juvenile delinquency" should be restricted to violations of criminal law; secondly, specific offences — which would penalise small irregularities or maladjusted behaviour by minors, but for which adults would not be prosecuted — should not be created. "Diversified methods of prevention and treatment" were required, and special attention ought to be devoted to preparations for release and for the special readaptation of minors placed in correctional institutions.

Influence of Films

"New" forms of juvenile delinquency required continuing

study and a more intensive application of experimental as well as conventional forms of prevention and treatment.

For group delinquency, including gang activities, the efforts of official or semi-official agencies and of civic and social groups should be enlisted to help direct the energies of the young into constructive channels.

Certain kinds of films, publicity, comic books, sensational news on crime and delinquency, and other forms of mass communications were considered in some countries as a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. Each country might take reasonable steps to prevent or reduce the effect of any abuses which contribute to juvenile delinquency.

More adequate facilities for vocational guidance and training should be set up and provision be made for working facilities or constructive occupation of the young after leaving school. Another recommendation underlined the need to increase the co-operation between public and private social agencies, and between professional and voluntary agencies in their efforts to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency.

Police Help

The police should pay particular attention to the prevention of new forms of juvenile delinquency, but should not assume specialised functions more appropriate to social, educational and other services. Preventive action by the police in the sphere of juvenile delinquency should remain subordinate to the observance of human rights.

Allowing for variation in national requirements, the report submitted by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) under the title "Special police departments for the prevention of juvenile delinquency",



The Lord Chancellor, Lord Kilmuir, with Professor Manuel Lopes-Rey, at the opening on 8th August.

represented a sound basis for organising such special police departments.

The Congress made certain reservations on the fingerprinting of young offenders.

Regarding another aspect of crime that resulted from social and economic changes, the Congress made the following observations:

Criminality was not necessarily a consequence of social change in economically developing countries.

The weakening of primary social controls and migration were considered to be contributory factors to increased criminality, but it was suggested that national planning could control this to some degree.

The Congress also recommended that the United Nations be asked to assume prime responsibility for carrying out research into factors of social change with a criminality potential, and into statistical techniques and procedures. Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, appropriate non-governmental organizations, and other competent bodies should be invited to co-operate in this urgently-needed research work.

Views on Prison Treatment

Recognizing that short-term imprisonment often might be harmful, the Congress regarded its wide application as undesirable. It was suggested that a gradual reduction of such sentences might be introduced through probation, fines, extramural labour, suspended sentences or other measures not involving a deprivation of liberty.

Where short-term imprisonment was the only suitable solution, the Congress felt that sentences should be served in institutions where segregation from long-term prisoners was available. Treatment should be constructive.

To meet these ends the Congress recommended that appropriate legislation be enacted by governments as soon as practicable.

It was considered that pre-release treatment was an integral part of the process of justice and of the general training and treatment programme given to the prisoner in an institution.

Measures which might be applied to pre-release treatment included special attention to the needs of the released offender in respect of education, apprenticeship, employment, accommodation, and resettlement in the community. The state should set an example to employers by not refusing, in general, to give certain types of employment to released prisoners. The purpose of after-care was to bring about the re-integration of the offender into the life of the free community, and to give moral and material aid.

Provision had to be made in the first instance for practical needs such as clothing, lodging, travel, maintenance and documents. After-care ought to be available to all persons released from prison. Successful rehabilitation could only be achieved with the co-operation of the public. Dependants of the prisoners should not be made to suffer for an offender's imprisonment. The advisability of permitting conjugal visits for prisoners should be carefully studied.

Rewards for Labour

Vocational training, and where necessary, education, were indispensable factors in setting certain prisoners to work. The State ought to ensure the full employment of all able-bodied prisoners. While the establishment of a minimum wage would be a step forward, the final aim should be the payment of normal remuneration equivalent to that of a free worker. Deductions might be made towards the cost of maintenance of the prisoner, indemnification of victims, support of the family, and a savings' fund against his release and taxes, whilst permitting him to retain a portion for his personal use.

* * *

THE BRITISH RECEPTION

H.M. Government acted as hosts to some 900 delegates, comprising official representatives of 57 different states, including Russia, and unofficial representatives of a further 28 states. Other special bodies represented included the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organisation and U.N.E.S.C.O., the Council of Europe and the League of Arab states and 36 non-governmental organisations of a religious, cultural or sociological character. Many countries sent the highest officers of their Ministries of Justice. British Governmental hospitality included a notable reception at historic Lancaster House on the evening of the first day when the visitors were received by the Lord Chancellor. There was a garden party at Trinity College, Cambridge, and special services at Westminster Cathedral and St. Martin in the Fields.

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders held in Geneva five years ago attracted a 500 attendance. The London Congress which met at Church House, Westminster, from 8th to 20th August, was probably the largest international assembly ever convened to discuss crime and punishment and it included many of the world's best known authorities on the subject. The three phases of the general theme submitted for discussion—new forms of juvenile delinquency, scope and remuneration of prison labour and pre-release and after care of prisoners—happen to be those with which this country and its Government are most immediately concerned, in view of forthcoming legislation.

Mr. Butler's Welcome

It was doubtless with this in mind that the Home Secretary, in his message of welcome to the Congress, stressed the importance of the opportunity afforded by the Congress for the pooling of experience and ideas. "I have no doubt that your discussions and recommendations will be of the greatest help to us all", wrote Mr. Butler, "and a further contribution to the development of constructive policies and practices in this important branch of social administration".

World's Crime Problem

Opening the Congress on 8th August, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kilmuir, spoke of the pressing problem of crime which in many countries had not only increased but was still increasing so that last year it had reached a level more than twice as high as before the war. And perhaps

the most disturbing aspect of the situation was the disproportionate increase in crime among young people.

"I believe that this is by no means peculiar to this country, and I trust that the combined wisdom and experience of those of you who are to consider juvenile delinquency during the Congress will succeed in bringing some light to this dark place in the social history of our time", observed Lord Kilmuir.

Result of Industrialisation

"It is a disquieting reflection that this is happening, at least so far as concerns this country, at a time of unexampled economic prosperity, when unemployment is negligible, and our educational and social welfare services have reached a high stage of development.

"Indeed, from such information as I have of the state of affairs elsewhere, I am led to wonder whether a high rate of crime is not a function of industrial urbanisation and the mass-production society.

"It may be that this very multiplication of material goods, by multiplying material wants in a society where the individual sense of social responsibility tends increasingly to diminish, is itself a prime factor in the problems before us."

No Short Sentences

Dealing with persons and the treatment of offenders, the Lord Chancellor said: "There will soon be striking developments in our methods of dealing with offenders in the age group between 17 and 21.

"The Government has decided to give effect to certain proposals first put forward last year in the White Paper 'Penal Practice in a Changing Society' and discussed in detail in a Report on the Treatment of Young Offenders by the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders.

"The effect of this will be that short term imprisonment for young offenders will virtually disappear.

"Sentences of up to six months will be replaced by detention in a detention centre, and those for whom the courts think sentences of between six months and three years appropriate will be sentenced to Borstal training.

Fundamental New Concepts

"What more can we do? asked Lord Kilmuir after referring to the increase of crime and of the prison population. We could and should provide the material facilities for these essential social works to be done as well as it might be."

"Then we must have much more knowledge—much more light", said Lord Kilmuir.

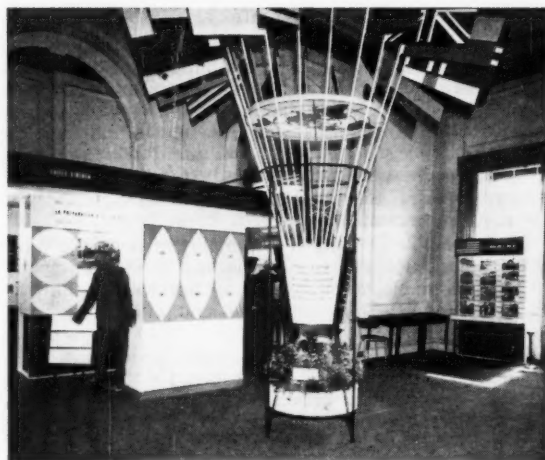
"A programme of research, both extensive and intensive, is unfolding which will, we hope, in time, tell us much more than we know now both about the causes of crime and the effectiveness of the various forms of treatment.

"It is essential to press the search for truth as far as science can probe and validate it, and then to be ready for continuous adjustment of our methods in accordance with the findings.

"It may well be, too, that in the light of the greater knowledge we shall hope to acquire we should set ourselves to a fundamental re-examination of our whole philosophy of the nature of crime and of legal punishment and try to reach a coherent criminal policy embracing alike the criminal law, the agencies for enforcing the law, the judicature, and the methods of treatment."

Co-operation Should Be Close

Professor Manuel Lopes-Rey, representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who thanked



An international exhibition of material illustrating prevention aspects of sociology and penal practices was held concurrently at Carlton House Terrace.

the British Government for its hospitality, said it would be illusory to think that the questions before the Congress were of interest only to those congregated there. Considering that, in spite of every effort made, crime and delinquency were, with very few exceptions, increasing all over the world, they were of vital interest to those responsible for the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of social defence, as well as for the formulation of general economic and social policies and programmes. Unless there was the closest co-operation between criminologists, economists and sociologists, he did not think that crime and delinquency, which were two aspects of the same phenomenon, would be reduced in a significant way.

Britain's Contribution

Sir Charles Cunningham, Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, was elected President of the Congress by acclamation. Sir Lionel Fox, Chairman of the Prison Commissioners, was elected Honorary President.

Sir Charles having taken the chair, the Congress took steps to provide itself with five Vice Presidents: Professor Radzinowicz (Great Britain), Mr. Herman Kling (Sweden), Mr. L. N. Smirnov (Soviet Russia), Mr. James Bennett (U.S.A.), and Mr. Nicola Reale (Italy); and four Honorary Vice Presidents: Mr. Aulie (Norway), Mr. Carbello (El Salvador), Mr. Sabek (United Arab Republic), and Mr. Takeuchi (Japan).

In his presidential address, Sir Charles Cunningham claimed that the Home Office and Prison Commissioners had done their utmost over the years to further the causes of the prevention of delinquency and the rehabilitation of offenders. For the last 50 years their approach had been constructive, adventurous, and not unsuccessful. He described the new measures for dealing with young offenders to be undertaken in Britain as soon as the necessary buildings could be erected and, as regards the treatment of prisoners, said that the United Kingdom was alive to the urgent necessity of finding more work for prisoners; in particular, he said, the possibility of paying prisoners a normal wage was being discussed. He expressed his conviction that the Congress would be of great value in educating public opinion since measures for dealing with delinquents depended largely upon public sympathy and help.

Themes for Discussion

The inaugural addresses were relayed to an overflow gathering in the Hoare Memorial Hall and, in the modern practice of international conferences, were made available through earphones simultaneously in the three official languages of the Congress—English, French, and Spanish. The delegates resolved themselves into three groups for the study of the three main themes before the Congress:

New forms of juvenile delinquency, their origin, prevention, and treatment;

The prevention of types of criminality arising from social changes, such as urbanisation and those accompanying economic development in backward countries; short terms of imprisonment and alternative forms of punishment;

Treatment of convicted prisoners before and after release; remuneration of prisoners for their work and the integration of prisoners' labour into the national economy.

Some of the Speeches

The procedure was modelled on the Continental system, with a *rapporteur* to present the theme, usually through a guidance document submitted by headquarters, the I.L.O., or some other authority. At the end of each day's deliberations, proceedings were summarised and published in three-language bulletins, and questions prepared for study at further meetings. With so great a variety of delegations it was not surprising that experience and testimony differed, sometimes radically. Nor at times, it seemed, could the tendency to introduce a little political colouring be resisted.

Talking of young offenders, a Ghana representative, Mr. A. A. Tibo, said his young, independent country had had no alarming experience of them—"as in some more highly developed countries"; but he wondered whether Ghana had such experience ahead of her. Ghana already had one of the so-called new forms of juvenile delinquency—gang warfare without motive but resulting in wounding and even murder. That was no new game in Ghana but it had disappeared largely because of the introduction of other more sporting activities—dances, youth groups, and so on.

Mr. Smirnov, the Russian Vice-President of the Congress, spoke of the effect on youth of bad films, among which he included one of the Tarzan series. He claimed Russia, however, as one of the minority, where juvenile crime was on the wane. Not that there was no juvenile problem in Russia—or they would not need the present Budget provision, the network of institutions and the trained staffs.

Purposeless Vandalism

Professor Radzinowicz said it was the intensity and international character of certain forms of juvenile delinquency which had first emerged 40 or 50 years ago that justified their being considered today as new forms. These were characterised by a purposeless kind of criminality, vandalism, destruction, offences connected with cars, attacks on police or other authority and extreme sexual laxity bordering on criminal behaviour. He was of opinion that there was an increase in these forms and it was far more acute in the United Kingdom, the Nordic countries, the U.S., Canada, and New Zealand, for instance, than in France, Italy, Spain, or Belgium.

The former group of countries, observed the Professor, were those which had made the greatest advance in remedial welfare and the protective duties of the state, and which had the highest standard of living; but it might be that moral values and the influence of religion and the family as a unit were not as great as in other countries, while, owing to their system of recording criminal statistics being more advanced, the degree of crimin-

ality brought to the notice of the authorities was correspondingly greater.

Well-Behaved Young Spaniards

Mr. J. Ortego Costales said that juvenile delinquency in Spain was, if anything, diminishing, and offences involving the use of arms or violence most unusual.

Mr. A. G. Bondar, representing the Byelorussian S.S.R., of which he is Public Prosecutor, reported no new forms of juvenile delinquency in his country, but he admitted that "abnormalities and deviations" sometimes developed on account of outside influences such as unsuitable literature—"comics"—and immoral films.

Dr. M. Perlzweig, representing the World Jewish Congress, said the overwhelming majority of the "swastika incidents" earlier in the year had been traced to juvenile gangs in highly developed countries and were often motiveless, occurring in towns or villages which had never seen a Jew.

Mr. J. P. Eddy, of the United Kingdom, confessed himself baffled by the reiterated demands for research—"as though crime were beyond their understanding and knowledge". Some of the basic causes were well known—parental failure or indifference to religion, so many mothers factory workers, and the desire of young people for colour and adventure in their lives.

Similar conflicts of testimony arose in the other sections, such as that dealing with the influence of economic factors on crime. Mr. Millo, Israel, said that one basic fact that should be studied was that social change meant new values, insecurity, confusion, anxiety and difficulty in adaptation. Experience in his country had shown that criminality increased as a result of any social change, though it was not necessarily criminality of a new type.

The Byelorussian representative, Mr. Bondar, did not consider that the social changes that occurred—"for example, in countries which had achieved freedom from colonial rule"—had necessarily to be accompanied by an increase of crime.

Mr. Badr-el-Din-Ali, United Arab Republic, said statistics seemed to show that there was more crime in urban than in rural districts. Efforts should be made to retain the advantages of the rural community in the urban social structure, with a view to the reduction of crime.

Crimes "Abolished" in Russia

Mrs. Sulaimanova, U.S.S.R., did not agree with previous speakers that industrial and economic development were accompanied by a rise in criminality or new forms of crime. In Uzbekistan migration from rural to urban districts, with its accompanying difficulties, had led to no increase of crime. In that country every effort was made to encourage young people to take part in sport and cultural activities. Favourable living conditions were also important. As the result of these factors there had been a continuous decrease in the crime rate.

Delegates' Appreciation

All aspects of the three main themes before the Congress were discussed in similar detail at the sectional meetings held throughout the fortnight's sessions. Conclusions were adopted, as reported in the forefront of this report, at a final plenary session held on Friday, 19th August. All the delegates availed themselves of opportunities between the formal meetings to visit the special international exhibition at Carlton House Terrace of material from many countries illustrating current methods of preventing crime and treating offenders. On the Wednesday of the opening week, delegates paid visits, at the invitation of the Home Office, to many of this country's prisons, Borstals, remand homes, and approved establishments.

Before their departure from this country, overseas delegations were loud in their praise of the hospitality extended to them and of the valuable contacts they had made.

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Industrial Police Association.
Scottish Representative of the
World Secret Service Association.*

HORSE DOPING INVESTIGATIONS

Police enquiries into suspected cases of racehorse doping have been widespread during the past month. They have embraced racecourses all over the country, including Goodwood and well-known stables such as those of the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel and the Delamere stables at Lambourne, Berkshire.

A new development has been the invitation extended by the Jockey Club to trainers to provide any information regarding doping which may be in their possession. Until this step was taken the Club had regarded such information as the concern only of the trainers whom they held to be responsible for all that happened to horses in their charge.

METHOD OF ENTRY TO BANK

Pre-knowledge of the layout and careful planning seemed to be indicated by the action of a gang of raiders who broke into the Royal Bank of Scotland in West Smithfield. They climbed 15 ft. to a scaffolding stage built behind a nearby office block. From there they used a builder's ladder to scale another 20 ft. on to the roof of a meat warehouse.

Carrying an old mattress to deaden the sound of their explosives, they walked across the roof of another office on to a public house next to the bank and from there to the bank roof itself.

Having forced the fire escape door into the building, they went downstairs to a window of a bank toilet on the first floor, neatly chiselled out the window's wooden frame and got into the bank itself.

While lorries and porters moved about a few yards away at the busy meat market they attempted to blow the strongroom door, but it jammed and the bandits fled.

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CRIME REVIEW

Gelignite gangs have scored some notable successes in the past month, getting away in one case with nearly £24,000 worth of postage and insurance stamps and cash. They have appeared in places as widely separated as London, Birmingham, Southend, Hove, and Bognor. South Coast police warned the public that the men they are seeking are armed and prepared to shoot.

£24,000 HAUL FROM LONDON P.O. Safes Blasted at Leisure

BANDITS, expert in the use of gelignite, worked without interruption for hours in the Stratford High Street Post Office during the night of 21st-22nd August. Explosions were so well stifled by piled mail bags that two safes were successfully blasted and another attacked without attracting any attention from police or passers-by in this busy and noisy thoroughfare.

Gaining entry by cutting through a back window, the gang blew the safes at their leisure and were amply rewarded by the contents. Of the £23,947 total of booty, £2,000 was in cash; the rest in insurance, postage and savings stamps. Leaving the rest of the safes' contents in disorder all over the floor, the thieves then escaped by the route by which they had entered.

£7,000 FROM STEPNEY OFFICE

Cigarette cartons and old rugs were used by a gelignite gang to muffle the noise of the explosion when they blew open the safe in a sub post-office at Cobb Street, Stepney, during the night of 28th August. They escaped with £7,000, only £600 was in cash, the remainder being made up of stamps, postal orders and savings certificates.

Post Office Fired

Raiders started three fires in a village post office and store at Hyde Heath, near Chesham, Bucks, in the early hours of 22nd August.

The intruders had rifled the till and taken about £20, and had made an unsuccessful attempt to open the door of the living-room, where the safe is kept. A car stolen locally may have been their "get-away" vehicle.

ZOO HOLIDAY MONEY SEIZED Daring Ambush in Regent's Park

£10,500 in cash and cheques was grabbed by bandits on Tuesday, 2nd August from a van taking part of the Bank Holiday receipts at the Zoo to the bank. The robbers, four in number, used a maroon-coloured Jaguar Saloon and a Dormobile van with which they contrived an ambush as the van containing the money turned into Hanover Gate.

There were three men in the shooting brake type of van when it left the Zoological Gardens. They noticed the Jaguar car immediately in front of them as their vehicle turned out of the Outer Ring of Regent's Park. They pulled up just behind the Jaguar when the latter reached the traffic lights.

When the light showed green the Jaguar, instead of setting off, backed into the shooting brake and the driver alighted as if to examine the damage. At that moment, the Dormobile, a stolen vehicle, pulled up behind the van and, while the three employees were engaged with the Jaguar's driver, three men got out.

One of them created a diversion by smashing the Zoo van's offside window, while two others went to the back. One snatched two Gladstone bags containing £6,500 in notes. The other snatched an attaché case containing the £4,000 in cheques.

Under the Nose of "The Yard"

In the early hours of 2nd August, two thieves stole a safe containing £3,000 from the offices of Waterman Caterers on Westminster Pier, which is overlooked by Scotland Yard. The money represented takings on Bank Holiday and the preceding weekend.

Five offices on the pier were entered. In one the raiders dragged another safe halfway across the room but abandoned it because it was too heavy, and in others took cigarettes and spirits.

The thefts were discovered when the staff arrived to prepare for the daily Thames river trips.

LONDON RECORD OF VIOLENCE

THE month's record of violence in the London area included the following:

A man walked into the Westminster Bank in Crouch End Broadway and snatched about £500 from the counter. He ran out, and escaped in a car, which was waiting with another man at the wheel.

Two masked men, one of them armed, forced a man and girl to lie on their faces in the office of a petrol station in Ripple Road, Barking, late at night while they robbed the safe of more than £200.

Wage thieves coshed two directors of a shoe firm in Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, and snatched a bag containing £21. They missed £600 hidden in the directors' pockets.

In Church Road, Willesden, a man grabbed about £500 from bookkeeper Mrs. Phyllis Lever, aged about 50.

The money belonged to Home Counties Dairies. The raider escaped in a van driven by an accomplice.

In Streatham High Road, a young man in a white crash helmet struck Mr. E. Grierson, 50, of Oakfield Road, Croydon. Mr. Grierson was carrying a bag containing £800 which he clutched to him and ran into a baker's shop. The assailant fled on a motor cycle driven by an accomplice.

Day and Night Raids

SEVERAL gangs were active in the London area on the night of Sunday, 14th August, and on Monday, 15th. The cashier and manager of the Chicken Inn Restaurant, Haymarket, were attacked on Sunday night by two men, who grabbed about £200 and escaped in a car.

Police chased a red Jaguar car for several miles through Central London in the early hours of Monday after a £6,000 raid at a furrier shop in Grosvenor Street, Mayfair. A member of the firm said the thieves took seven articles—wild mink coats, jackets and stoles.

Masked Men Get £3,000

Five masked men attacked two United Dairies employees in Rossendale Road, Clapton, on Monday, and snatched a bag containing £3,000. The two men were knocked down. The gang escaped in a car.

On the same day the manager of a shop in Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, was attacked and robbed of a bag containing about £1,000. The manager, Mr. John Cude, of Attley Court, Lillie Road, Fulham, was carrying week-end takings to the bank and was about to enter his car when he was attacked by two men, who escaped in a car.

Security Gazette

RAIL GANGS ATTACK THE MAILS

£10,000 Coup on Brighton Express

THREE masked men entered the guards van of the 2.25 non-stop train from Brighton to London on the afternoon of Thursday, 18th August. They overpowered the guard, Reginald Scammell, trussed him up, rifled 11 registered mail bags and, mingling with the holiday passengers when the train arrived at Victoria, walked off with used notes of up to £10,000 in value in their suitcases.

It was one of the most carefully planned and successful train coups of recent years, carried out under the noses of passengers in a crowded train without attracting suspicion. The bound guard was not discovered until some minutes after the train's arrival when the door of the compartment had to be forced, having been nailed up with 6 in. nails to ensure an interval for the gang's getaway.

Describing the attack which was believed to have taken place near

Haywards Heath, Guard Scammell said: "A man wearing a white hood with two points sticking up and two slits for his eyes broke into the compartment. It did not dawn on me that anything serious was happening at first. Then he put an arm around my eyes, pushed my head back, and said: 'If you are quiet you will not get hurt.' Two more men, also wearing white hoods, came into the compartment and threw me on to the floor."

"They turned me over on to my stomach, put on a pair of homemade handcuffs and thrust a bolt through them. They tied rope around my arms and feet, then pulled my feet up my back. They then stuck sticking plaster or tape over my eyes, and as we drew near London they gagged me. One man said to me: 'We're only working men just like yourself. We are after making a living.'"

IRISH MAIL ATTEMPT

Earlier last month a mail bag gang made an attempt on the Irish mail between Euston and Hollyhead, but their objective a consignment of new bank notes of the value of £250,000.

Returning to his van from another part of the train, the guard found the ordinary mail slit open. An attempt had been made to force the steel cage, in which the banknote mailbags were kept. But the thieves had too little time before the guard returned. They walked off the train at Holyhead.

The possibility that the gang concerned was the same as that which robbed the Brighton—London express later in the month has been discussed by Scotland Yard and the railway police detectives.

£13,500 From West Country Train

The Brighton express raid was the second large-scale train theft of the month.

A mail bag missed from a Barnstaple-Bristol train when it reached its destination on 3rd August contained five registered letters valued at £13,500. Railway and G.P.O. police interviewed staff at all the stations along the line and made detailed searches of all the surrounding countryside, suspecting that a gang had been at work and that the mailbag had been flung from the train at an agreed spot.

September, 1960

THIEVES' BOMB RUSE

Five mail bags, some containing registered letters, were stolen from the guard's van of a Dartford, Kent, to Charing Cross train on the evening of 25th August, while the guard and motorman were dealing with a smoke bomb which had been placed in one of the carriages.

The communication cord had been pulled. When the guard returned to his van the mail bags had disappeared. The train had stopped near Eversley Avenue, Barnehurst. The thieves got away in an Austin van parked close by. This was later found abandoned.

£5,000 PAY ROLL GRAB

Bandits Waited in Armchairs

Sitting in armchairs in the back of a cream-coloured van, a gang of five men, masked and armed with iron bars, awaited the return from the bank of three employees of Gray Conoley & Co. Ltd., building contractors of Canning Town, on Thursday, 28th July. When the estate wagon, with three employees and the firm's payroll of £5,000, turned into Stephenson Street, the bandit van swung out and blocked its path. The gang rushed the wagon, smashing the windows and showering glass over the occupants.

The three men fought back. But one bandit snatched a bag containing the wages. And the gang ran to the cream van and escaped.

"ONE-ARMED BANDITS" VANISH

ANTICIPATING a big demand for fruit machines under the new Gaming Act, a firm, American Import Ltd., had bought many used "Fruit" machines from the U.S.A. with a view of repairing and converting them for resale in Britain. The machines were housed in a hangar at Eastleigh airport, Hants. But the owners were forestalled by a gang, believed to have emanated from London, who evidently had expectations based upon the new gaming laws.

Gaining entrance to the hangar by a side door on the morning of the 28th, the gang opened the main doors to admit a lorry which somehow had eluded the airport entrance guard. They loaded at least 25 machines and equipment, altogether valued at over £10,000, and got away with their booty. Fruit machines, popularly known as "one-armed bandits", are in increasing demand among London clubs, but sale had been refused by the firm in question—a fact that has become known, according to the police theory, among the two-armed bandit fraternity.

SOUTH COAST POLICE WARN

A number of gelignite robberies which have occurred in the South Coast area over the last few weeks are believed by the police to be the work of two men known to be armed. They were surprised in a Bognor store trying to open a safe and opened fire on an assistant manager. The shot missed but the police, while issuing a public warning, have intensified the hunt for the gang.

In an appeal for information, they have insisted that women who might be in the know or who suspect, may be in a position to avert a tragedy by giving information. They fear that the operations of the gang may end in murder.

At least a dozen other raids attributed to this two-man gang have been reported.

£700 FROM ST. PAUL'S

Thieves have looted £700 in silver from the safe in the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, probably in a lunch-time entry during the absence of the staff. The money is collected from visitors to the cathedral. Thought to consist of two men, the raiding gang forced the office door and took the money away in packing cases.

THE SAFETY OF SHIPS AT SEA

Specialized Techniques for Fighting Fire

By Our Own Correspondent

While the crime side of maritime security varies considerably according to the type of traffic, fire protection routine and science possesses a general structure. This comprehensive article on modern methods of fire fighting has been prepared with the co-operation of serving officers of a leading shipping company.

THOSE who go down to the sea in ships suffer many hazards but, undoubtedly, the greatest of these is fire. Fire at all times can be terrifying, but fire at sea is perhaps the most terrifying of all fires. Therefore considerable thought, care and ingenuity has been expended in devising means of preventing, detecting and extinguishing fires at sea.

When a ship is at the dock side and being loaded with cargo, all the normal steps are taken to prevent fire, and all persons on the quay side or in or about the hold are prohibited from smoking, and this prohibition is a very strict one from which no one is exempt. Prior to sailing the ship is, of course, fully inspected and the ship's crew are rehearsed in their fire drill.

For the purposes of fire fighting, the ship can be divided into three main parts—the engine room, the hold, and the remainder of the ship.

Rendering Fuel Oil Safe

In the engine room the presence of fuel oil creates the main fire hazard. Therefore it is necessary that appropriate appliances for fighting oil fires are handy. Routine engine room fire drills are regularly carried out under the superintendence of the Chief Engineer. The appliances available include a special foam producing plant which creates foam for smothering fire by mixing sea water with special chemicals and, as foam is one of the best oil fire extinguishers, especially large foam extinguishers are handy—some containing as much as 35 gallons. There are other extinguishers, such as asbestos blankets and, of course, the usual hose points.

Apart from all these, there is a smothering system by means of steam which is quite effective. Naturally, if a fire occurs in the engine room, the closing of the watertight doors is the first step; but, as oil-burning boilers depend for their efficient functioning on a forced draught, it is impossible to make an engine room air tight. However, the closing of the water tight doors localises the fire and enables the engineer staff to subdue it with their appliances without undue danger to the other parts of the vessel.

Smoke Detection

The hold of a ship is divided into a number of compartments, some of which are accessible during the voyage and others cannot be entered until the ship reaches port. However, in each compartment there is

a smoke detection apparatus. This is fundamentally an air sampling and air analysing apparatus. The sampling is accomplished by the conveyance of air through a series of pipes run from each compartment to the control station, terminating in a glass enclosed chamber. The air samples are carried on their way by suction, obtained from an electrically-driven exhaustor, to a common visual detector with audible alarms in the wheelhouse. The air samples, after reaching the detecting chamber, are discharged into the wheelhouse, though provision is made for these samples to be discharged on deck if the occasion arises.

Reaction to Light

If smoke is generated in any compartment of the hold it will rise and, aided by the suction, will be caused to enter the pipes and carried to the detecting chamber and the wheelhouse. The first traces of smoke, being greatly diluted, are barely visible, but by an ingenious arrangement of powerfully-projected beams of light they are greatly magnified. These light beams are not visible in the detecting chamber until the particles of smoke come within their path and the reflection of light on these particles gives the indication. In the cabinet the terminal point of each pipe is provided with a flared opening with a funnel-shaped nozzle with chambers immediately below. These chambers have glass sight holes and contain impellers which can be seen through the holes. In this way it is possible by a visual examination to ascertain if air is being withdrawn from all the compartments of the hold. Each opening is provided with a name plate describing the compartment from which the air has been taken.

The suction is provided by an electrically-driven exhaustor fan located on the bridge and the unit is installed in duplicate so that in the case of power failure the other motor can be brought into use by means of a two-way switch. A cast iron screen is placed over the end of each pipe in the hold compartments for the purpose of preventing rodents entering the pipe. The piping which is constructed of galvanised iron, when installed is very carefully graded to prevent the accumulation of water and where low points exist automatic draining arrangements are provided.

Automatic Alarm Bell

In many ships the glass-enclosed detector cabinet is situated below decks and in these cases a single pipe connects the cabinet to the bridge detector. This detector contains an aperture through which smoke, when present, can be seen. Motor failure is indicated on this detector by the illumination of a red bull's eye, and an amber bull's eye indicates the failure of any of the lamps providing the source of light.

In the detector cabinet are a number of highly sensi-

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tive photo-electric cells and, should smoke pass any one of these cells, the alarm bell immediately rings and the red bull's eye is illuminated. So sensitive are these cells that they are liable to be set off by particles of dust ascending the pipes when the hold is swept out. While the system is functioning properly, a green bull's eye is shown, which immediately goes out when there is a failure of any part of it.

Thus, there are three methods whereby the presence of smoke can be detected, by means of the visual cabinet and the audible cabinet. There is, of course, a third method, namely, the blowing of smoke into the face of the helmsman. The audible cabinet containing the photo-electric cells is so adjusted that fluctuations of light value, due to variations in the ship's voltage or other causes, cancel themselves out. Outside the cabinet is a meter-reading dial and any failure of the cells or the supply to them is immediately shown on this dial.

Fire in the Hold

When smoke is discovered to be issuing from the hold, an examination of the glass enclosed cabinet will determine which compartment is on fire. Cargo fires cannot be extinguished quickly by any means, but it is most important to determine rapidly the location of the fire which is achieved by the system described above. This determination helps materially in combating a fire before it has gained headway. When smoke is detected, it is usual for carbon dioxide to be used as the extinguishing agent. It is a non-conductor of electricity, is non-corrosive and is non-injurious to all substances. Therefore cargo subjected to a concentration of carbon dioxide suffers no ill effects. This gas does not contain oxygen in any form available for supporting combustion or human life. It is stored in steel cylinders under a pressure from 750 to 2,000 lb. per square inch, the pressure varying according to the temperature.

When Blaze is Located

In the event of fire, the pipe that conveyed the smoke to the detector cabinet is used to pass the carbon dioxide to the compartment alight. Once it has been determined which compartment is on fire it must be ascertained that no one is in that compartment. All ventilators, ports, hatches and other openings must be closed before turning on the cylinders of carbon dioxide which under pressure will be forced into the compartment. If the detecting cabinet ceases to emit smoke it indicates that carbon dioxide is entering the compartment. Each ship carries a chart showing the number of cylinders that should be discharged into each compartment, and the number of cylinders to be discharged at each half-hourly interval thereafter. This procedure should be maintained until it is certain that the fire has been extinguished or the ship has reached port.

Boundary cooling is always brought into operation when there is a fire in the hold. This is partly automatic if the compartment alight is below the water line. If it is not entirely below the water line, the ship can be made to list in the desired direction and in any event hoses are played where possible on the interior walls.

When Gas Masks are Essential

After carbon dioxide has been discharged into a compartment, it is essential that no one should enter it

until it is safe to do so. A human being will suffer suffocation in an atmosphere filled with this gas. Therefore, it is advisable that the first entry should be made by a person protected by a hose-type gas mask or wearing an oxygen supply breathing apparatus.

Throughout the rest of the ship automatic sprinklers are installed. This installation consists of a number of sprinkler heads fitted into a network of piping through which water, supplied under pressure, is brought to bear on a fire at its early stages. The sprinkler head acts as a detector which, on reaching a predetermined temperature (generally 175° F.) opens and allows a strong spray of water to play on the seat of the fire. As the water is only delivered through the heads opened by excessive heat, the spray is confined to the area affected by the fire. The action of water flowing to an open sprinkler causes an alarm bell to sound and to ring continuously until turned off at the control point. Sprinklers are arranged in groups called units which not only simplifies control but, as each unit has a separate alarm, enables the officer at the control point quickly to identify which part of the ship is alight.

How the Sprinkler Works

The sprinkler head has a glass valve held in the closed position by means of a non-corrodible quartzoid bulb strut. The bulb contains a liquid which expands rapidly with a rise in temperature and shatters into small pieces when a fire causes the predetermined temperature to be reached. The water in the pipes leading to the sprinkler is fresh water fed from a 1,000-gallon tank kept at a pressure of 110 lb. to the square inch by means of an electrically-driven air compressor. Should the pressure drop below this figure, an automatic starting panel operates an electric motor which brings the pressure up to the required level and the pressure tank alarm bell rings on the bridge. Two alternative pumps are available for keeping a constant pressure, which is checked at least twice in each watch.

In the event of fire causing a drop in pressure, the motor will pump water from the sea through an open sea cock and feed it continuously through the system. This sea cock is well below the light water line near the bottom of the ship so as to allow for an extensive list. The rate of pressure is such that a cabin 14 ft. by 10 ft. can be filled to a depth of over 6 in. in less than 10 minutes.

Warning Conveyed to Bridge

In each unit is fitted a diaphragm alarm switch which consists of a tumbler switch controlled by a flexible diaphragm opposed by a helical spring. The flow of water through the system is applied to the diaphragm which operates a switch coupled to a fire bell and indicator. The bells and indicators are placed on the bridge and in the engine room and thus both an audible and visible warning is given that a fire has broken out in the section indicated. Constant tests are made to ensure that the system is in proper working order.

Quite apart from these systems for combating fire, a large number of hoses constantly connected to hydrants are distributed about the ship and provision is made so that when the ship is in dock these hydrants as well as the sprinkler system may be easily connected

CANADA'S NATIONAL PRESIDENT

MR. GEOFFREY R. JOHNSON, Chief Security Officer of the Consolidated Mines and Smelting Company of Canada, Trail, British Columbia, is the new National President of the Industrial Security Association of Canada.

Though born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Geoffrey Johnson moved to England in 1915, returning to Regina, Canada, in 1919, where he was educated. He served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from 1931 to 1951 where he saw considerable service in the Narcotics Branch. On retirement, he joined the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada as Chief Security Officer in Trail where he is now employed. One of the charter members of the Industrial Security Association of Canada and a past president of the Western Region, he was elected National President at the annual meeting held in Ottawa on 8th June, 1960.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, with over 7,000 employees, is one of America's largest mineral producers. Its Sullivan mine is the largest lead zinc mine in the world and has yielded over 2½ million tons of ore. Cominco's silver production exceeds 9,367,029 ounces, its gold 66,117 ounces, and there are large annual tonnages of tin, cadmium, antimony and fertilizers. Its plant at Calgary is responsible for over 320 tons of ammonia per day.



Mr. G. R. Johnson

I.P.A. Chairman's New Post

Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E., who is chairman of the Midland Region Branch of the Industrial Police Association, has been appointed Personnel Manager by his firm, Birmingham Small Arms Ltd., Small Heath. Mr. Young retains his position of Chief Security and Fire Officer to the company and includes in his sphere the responsibility of being also in charge of civil defence organisation.

B.T.C. Chief

The new Assistant Chief of British Transport Commission Police, North-Eastern Region, York, is Supt. H. H. Edwards, who has been in charge of the Manchester Division since May, 1957.



BURGOT RECRUIT MR. C. C. N. WOODS

Formerly Detective Inspector in Scotland Yard's Fingerprint Department, Mr. Charles C. N. Woods joined Burgot Rentals Ltd. last month as liaison officer and representative. He retired in June after 28 years' service in the branch.

Mr. Woods, who is 49, is well-known among the country's Forces. During his service he was a frequent lecturer at Hendon and other public police schools and also at the British Transport Commission school.

CFO. K. L. HOLLAND

The new Chief Officer of Bristol Fire Brigade is Mr. K. L. Holland, formerly deputy Chief of Lancashire Fire Brigade. He succeeds the late Mr. J. Y. Kirkup.

The Safety of Ships at Sea, cont.

to shore fire fighting apparatus.

Extinguishers of the soda acid, foam, and C.T.C. type, as well as anti-fire marine pistols and asbestos blankets, are distributed with thought and care throughout the ship.

There are break-glass fire alarms at strategic points which are connected by telephone with the bridge.

There is an emergency generator on the poop, well away from the engine room, to supply power should the main source of power be cut off.

Constant fire drills are held both when the ship is in port and at sea, and the crew are thus capable of dealing rapidly and efficiently with any fire that may occur. With all the modern aids that I have described, I feel certain that on any properly-manned ship early notice of fire is bound to be given and thus it can be brought under control without loss of time.

Neutralising the Wind

A fire fighter at sea has two advantages over his brother on land. One is that he has available an un-

limited supply of water and the other is that in a fire on the open sea the master of the vessel is generally able to steam with the wind at a speed equal to that of the wind and so neutralise the effect of the wind on the fire.

The makers and suppliers of fire fighting appliances on board ship examine the equipment made or supplied by them usually every twelve months, and all the fire appliances are inspected and tested by an inspector of the Ministry of Transport every two years and no British ship is allowed to put to sea without a certificate issued by the Ministry to the effect that the appliances have been inspected and tested and are in thorough working order.

The Liverpool Fire Brigade run courses for ships' officers at Speke Air Port to enable them to cope more efficiently with fire at sea and similar courses are held at R.N. Stations which are available to R.N.R. officers. It would no doubt be advantageous if ship owners insisted that all their officers undertook a course of this character.

FIRE CHIEF'S ADVICE TO INDUSTRY Safer Buildings Will Save Money

REPORTING on the busiest year the fire-fighting services have had since the war, H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services, Mr. H. M. Smith, C.B.E., L.I.FireE., records 344,610 attendances in 1959, compared with 201,513 in 1958. The figure includes 223,300 fires, excluding chimney fires, as against the previous year's figure of 90,380 fires. It is the highest recorded since the present statistics were introduced 12 years ago.

In part the increase was due to last year's very dry summer which was responsible for the considerable increase in the number of grass fires—104,000, compared with 18,700 in 1958.

There was also a considerable increase in the number of fires affecting property. The estimated fire loss was up by about 50 per cent to a figure of approximately £44 million. In addition, fire brigades were called to attend 121,310 other incidents including chimney fires, special services, false alarms, etc. The number of malicious false alarms is the highest yet recorded.

The New Building Risks

H.M. Chief Inspector emphasises that a great part of the fire loss could be attributed to a comparatively small number of fires. Out of the total number of 238,500 fires, 294 accounted for a monetary loss of approximately £28,440,000 of which three were credited with an individual loss of well over a million pounds, showing a total loss of £8,700,000. Four other fires showed a total loss of £2,870,000, 38 showed a total loss of £8,144,000 and the balance of 249 accounted for the other £8,727,000.

In considering fire loss statistics and comparing them with those of 10 or 20 years ago, due regard must be taken of the increased value of property, contents of property and the goods manufactured. Also the amount of property at risk is greater; for example, over 300 million square feet of new industrial premises have been erected since World War II, representing a building investment alone of well over £500 million.

Lessons of Great Fires

In a warning to the industrial world, H.M. Inspector adds: "The large number of fires in 1959, matched

by the monetary loss, referred to in paragraph 18, reinforces the importance of fire prevention measures to the country as a whole.

In the case of three of the largest fires, two of which were in aircraft factories and one in a motor factory, the spread of fire was in large part due to the large undivided spaces existing in these factories, and to the form of the roofs' construction.

These are further illustrations of the dangers arising from present industrial practice which I referred to in my report in 1957. A fourth fire, involving a loss of about £900,000, took place in March in a department store; although this fire was of a different nature, there is the common factor that here again there were large undivided spaces so that once the fire had obtained a good hold it was able to spread very quickly. Fire precautions such as the breaking-up by fire-resisting walls and doors of these large areas or the installation of sprinklers or other means of checking fire-spread must necessarily cost a certain amount of money, but I would suggest to manufacturers that these very heavy losses (which do not include the indirect but, no doubt, very substantial losses arising from such things as disruption of production and loss of



Mr. H. M. Smith

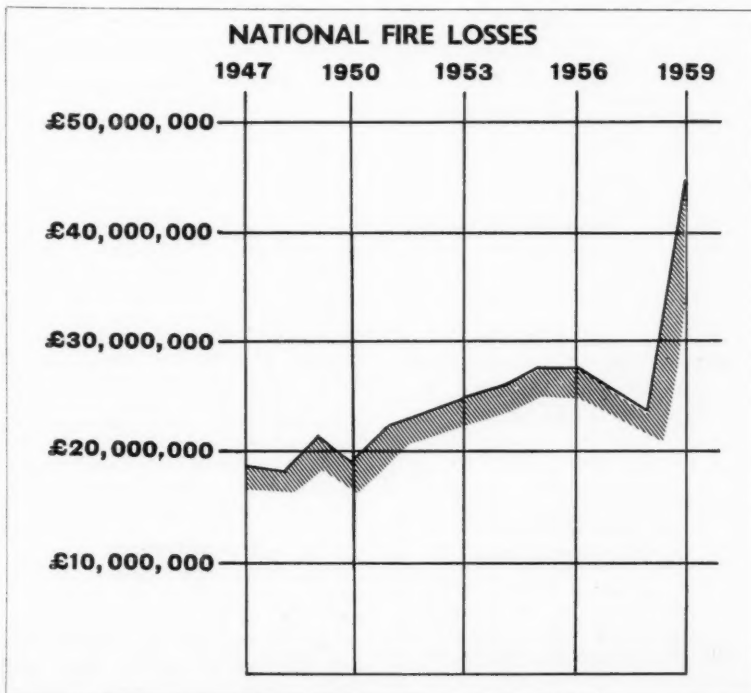
future orders) show that expenditure on such precautions would be well worth while in the long run."

The report says that it is too early yet to judge the effect that the Fire Services Act, 1959, has had on the Service generally, but it is hoped that the relaxation of a number of central controls will encourage Fire Authorities to strive for even greater measures of efficiency.

Development is Disappointing

Regarding the replacement of appliances, the report states that there are still too many brigades whose present rate of acquisition of new appliances

continued on p. 276



This 'Security Gazette' graph illustrates the rise in losses from fire which for 1960 are already proportionately higher.

H.M. Chief Inspector's Report, cont.

is insufficient to achieve the necessary standard. The number of pumping appliances over 20 years old has risen to 252 and during the coming year another 100 will be added to this figure.

The advent of the general grant has not materially affected the building programme of Fire Authorities. Progress in providing the Service with up-to-date stations is disappointingly slow. Many brigades are still hampered by the inadequacy of stations which lack proper operational and training facilities and these conditions cannot fail to have some effect on efficiency.

Under Establishment

The numbers of whole-time men and women serving at the end of 1959 were 20,557 men and 499 women—an increase of 625 men and 29 women over the previous year. The actual deficiency of permanent whole-time firemen was 1,122 as compared with 735 at the end of 1958. The authorised part-time establishment was 18,430, compared with 18,581 in 1958, and the number employed was 14,525 as compared with 14,272 in 1958. The strength of the Auxiliary Fire Service was 14,754 men and 4,102 women as against 14,840 men and 4,234 women in 1958.

Wireless Indispensable

By the end of 1959, 123 brigades were equipped with wireless. There are now only 12 brigades without wireless in England and Wales, and of these five are actively pursuing its adoption. The Chief Inspector emphasises the importance of wireless in fire brigade communications and urges authorities still without radio schemes to take full advantage of the facilities available.

1960 FIRE LOSSES

During the first six months of 1960 fire losses totalled £26,876,600. The June figure was £3,650,600.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISERS

Our readers are particularly invited to mention the *Security Gazette* when they make enquiries in response to advertisements.

BIG NAPHTHALENE BLAZE Brigades' Effective Concentration

SEVEN tons of naphthalene were destroyed and buildings severely damaged in a fire at British Tar Products Ltd., Cadishead, Irlam, on 2nd July. The firm occupies some 17 acres, and is engaged in the refining of benzole, chemical manufacturing, and oil storage.

The area in which the fire occurred is used for the processing of naphthalene and anthracene. Flames were first seen among a pile of hessian sacks containing crude solid naphthalene. Two employees and two fitters at once ran out a line of hose from one of the works' hydrants. Two chemists also heard the shout "Fire"; one sounded the works' siren and the other called the Fire Brigade by telephone.

When the fire brigade appliances arrived, the fire was spreading rapidly and involving open storage pans and timber staging of the naphthalene and anthracene plant. The open storage pans ignited and with explosive violence the steel doors of the naphthalene and anthracene building

were drawn inwards by an explosion within the building when the contents flashed over.

Fifteen pumping appliances, twelve from Lancashire County Fire Brigade, two from Salford County Borough, and one from Warrington County Borough, together with two foam tenders from Lancashire County and an emergency tender/salvage tender from Salford County Borough attended and control was established by the use of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade control unit. The "stop" message originated at 5.50 p.m., the call having first been received at 4.41 p.m.

Before rail tankers could be removed from a nearby siding, two had been severely damaged by fire, heat and water, and three slightly damaged by heat.

In his official report, Mr. A. E. Bowles, Chief Officer of the Lancashire Brigade, commends the assistance given to his men by employees of the company who reported to the premises on hearing the works' siren.

UNHEEDED FIRE WARNINGS Glamorgan Chief on Tragic Lessons

In his annual report to the County Council, Mr. H. E. Bates, Chief Fire Officer of Glamorgan, observed that the Glasgow fire tragedy had focussed attention on the urgent need for revised thinking on the type of building used for the storage of spirits and had emphasised in a most dreadful way that since given over the years by the Fire Service in this, and in so many other matters, should not be ignored. He recalled that similar apathy had been evident following advice given regarding certain types of oil heaters. Why, he asked, should the Fire Service, possessing as it did the finest technical and practical "fire brains" in the country, be forced to await a tragedy to prove their point?

A New Danger

Pointing to a new source of danger, Mr. Bates referred to the change in the habits of the cinema-going public which was causing considerable difficulties to Workmen's Halls and similar places in the County. To exist,

many of them were being forced to follow the present trend for "Tom-bola" sessions, at which safety precautions in some instances were being given second place to financial considerations. Loose chairs, blocked gangways, and restricted exits, coupled with excessive attendance, laid the foundations for disaster should anything untoward happen. He could not too strongly urge upon the promoters of this, and all other forms of recreation where the public assembled, the need for care in the numbers to be admitted, and adequate safety measures at all times. Several of the halls now used in this way were in the upper parts of buildings, which, when they were designed and constructed, were never intended to carry the weight they now so frequently did. Many old buildings must be structurally unsafe when used for this purpose, and others, even of more modern construction, left much to be desired where safety measures were strictly applied.

Notes on holiday plans and cash collection checks are discussed in this new regular feature.

MONTHLY DIARY

By Security Chief

THIS is the third year running I've drawn a winter holiday" said one of my Works Policemen a few years ago. Determined that there should be a more equitable way of allocating holidays to a security force of 60 men—instead of all names and dates going into the hat together—set me the problem of finding a solution.

In the first place, I had to decide how many men could be permitted to be away at any one time without reducing the security of the factory to a dangerous level and also permit policemen not on holiday to enjoy their normal day off each week. Four away on annual holiday at any one time turned out to be the maximum so, with the holidays extending from April to October, the fortnightly periods were planned to cover three stages, viz: Early Summer (April, May and first week in June), Mid Summer (from second week in June to middle of August) and Late Summer (middle of August to end of October).

A policeman going into the draw for a Mid Summer period this year, would follow the cycle for a Late Summer next year and an Early Summer the year following.

I do, however, permit two policemen to change leave periods with each other by mutual agreement irrespective of the dates drawn, but with the proviso that, for the purposes of the draw in the following year, they revert to their normal position in the cycle.

Since introducing this system for the allocation of annual leave, no complaint has been received.

"Old Beggar" Goes To Bed

Writing about "summer holidays" in the winter reminds me of an incident which occurred some 25 years ago when a member of the regular police. I had that year drawn a very late annual leave and was due to start on a Sunday late in November. The Assizes were being held, and on the day before I was to start my holiday, I was posted to patrol in the vicinity of the Judge's lodgings. Having performed this duty previously, I knew that my tour of duty came to an end when the Judge had retired for the night.

It was the usual November evening, cold and foggy, and at about 10

o'clock I stood close to the entrance awaiting the Judge's marshal to emerge with the Judge's letters for posting at a nearby pillar box. As he passed me, I said in an undertone, "Has the old beggar gone to bed yet?" I was surprised not to receive an answer, and thought that possibly I had not been heard.

The figure returned a few minutes later, and to my horror I then realised I had addressed the Judge himself. He passed me with a cynical grin on his face and entered his lodgings. Through the glass panelled door I could see him walking upstairs. A few seconds later a window on the first floor squeaked as it was opened, and the Judge, leaning out, called me to step closer. When underneath the window, he said, "Officer! I thought you would like to know that the old beggar has gone to bed", and with that he slammed the window shut.

A "Sneak Thief" Gains Entry

A case involving the theft of a lady's handbag was reported to me recently. It was committed by a sneak thief who used a variation of an old story to gain access to premises; and I think it is worth recording here as a warning, because, on the face of it, the "story" used to gain entry to an office was so guileless that many an unsuspecting person would accept it as genuine.

A middle-aged man called at the ground floor entrance of a suite of our offices and asked one of the typists, whom he accosted in the entrance, if he could leave a parcel for a few hours as he wanted to visit a local cinema whilst awaiting the departure of a train. Very obligingly the typist took him to her own office and asked him to place the parcel on a shelf. He did so, and undoubtedly at the same time made a mental picture of the position of the girl's handbag.

Having gained a legitimate excuse to re-enter the building and office, he awaited his opportunity to sneak in and steal the handbag. This he did about two hours later when the office was unoccupied. The theft caused much distress, as apart from the typist's cash, amounting to nearly £40, her passport and travel documents for a holiday on the continent, which she was starting next day, were taken.

The handbag, minus its contents, was found on the upper deck of a bus later the same day. And the parcel left for safe keeping by the thief was found to contain a brick inside a cardboard shoe-box. If the man had been seen later approaching or in the girl's office, he would have had a legitimate excuse for his presence there and one which would have gone a long way to negative any "intent" on the part of the thief.

Stick to the Rules

I have recently been checking the arrangements made for the security of our pay-roll in transit from bank to works. Much to my alarm, I found that some of the instructions laid down were not carried out. I sensed that a "this could not happen to us" attitude had crept in and I promptly insisted that the special measures laid down should be carried out to the letter. It may be of interest to our readers to note what has been done in this connection:

(a) At bank, driver remains inside car with doors locked, windows closed and the car ignition key in his pocket.

(b) Only on the emergence of the escort with cash from the bank will he unlock one door to admit passengers.

(c) Bags containing cash are then secured to an eye-bolt in the floor of the car by a short 1 in. link chain and secured with a seven-lever padlock.

(d) The route to be followed on the return journey is made known to the driver only at the time of moving off with cash. (We have ten different routes, and the security officer in a following car is responsible for this duty.)

(e) Times of collection from bank are varied between 9.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and sometimes, by arrangement with bank officials, we collect late in the afternoon of the day before we require the cash.

(f) A secret engine switch has been fitted under the dashboard, with an extension to the rear of the car, to be operated by the escort in case of emergency. This has been achieved simply by introducing an earth wire through a switch between the low tension terminals on the contact breaker and coil.

(g) The driver is warned not to stop on the return journey except for compulsory halts, such as traffic congestion, pedestrian crossings and traffic lights. If involved in a minor collision, it is hoped that the occupants of the escort car would exchange particulars. It has been known that bandits have staged an accident with an "unconscious" motor cyclist lying in the roadway and have also rammed the car conveying the cash.

M.P.s CONCERN ON VIOLENT CRIME

Suggested Insurance Plan for Victims

THE House of Commons, before breaking up for the summer holidays, put a few finishing touches to the Administration of Justice Bill but had not reached the last stage before adjourning. Under its provisions right of appeal to the House of Lords is conferred in criminal cases, including *habeas corpus* applications, and the need for the Attorney General's *fiat* is removed.

There was a short debate on the problem of where to put juvenile offenders while on remand if they are so unruly or depraved as to be unsuitable for accommodation in remand homes. Pending the building of remand centres under the new building scheme of the Home Office, these types of offenders have to be remanded to prison, a matter of deep concern to many Members and, admittedly, to Ministers themselves. But nothing can be done about it until the required accommodation is ready. Mr. Dennis Vosper, Joint Under Secretary of State, explained, in reply to the debate, that the House would just have to accept the inevitable for some time to come. The small number of children concerned had to be segregated because of their bad influence on normal children to be found in remand homes.

There was no cause for complacency in the position, said the Minister. The crime figures were too serious for that. But it was not the crime committed by hardened criminals that worried him so much as that committed by young people under the age of 21. His one crumb of comfort was that it seemed to be decreasing in those under 14. People who had given considerable thought to the subject spoke of those born during the war as a kind of "delinquent generation". The evidence of the latest figures suggested that we might be getting away from that generation.

Attacks on Post Offices

Mr. C. Osborne asked the Postmaster-General how much money had been lost in each of the last three years, respectively, through Post Office robberies; how many robberies had taken place; if he was satisfied that the new steps he was taking to prevent robberies were adequate; and if he was satisfied that the punishment imposed upon those caught and convicted was sufficient to deter others.

Miss M. Pike, Assistant Postmaster-General, who replied, said that the amounts lost through robberies at Post Offices were £2,017, £7,290 and £5,421 respectively; and the numbers of robberies were 6, 28 and 17. The numbers of unsuccessful attempts at robbery were 20, 29 and 49. While the figures indicated that the Department was perhaps having some success in preventing robberies, this was not to say that they were satisfied with their security arrangements. They meant to go on trying to improve them. The question of punishment for offenders was not one for the P.M.G.

Mr. Osborne asked, in view of the rather alarming figures of the attempts to attack Post Office workers,



IN PARLIAMENT

and thinking especially of the village and rural postmasters and post-mistresses, whether the Home Secretary would see that more severe punishments were imposed on these men, who had caused a great deal of trouble to people in rural districts.

"The punishment is not a question for us, but we are prepared to do anything which will help in this matter," said Miss Pike.

Mr. Ness Edwards asked whether the figures given included sub-post offices as well as Crown offices and did they not indicate a rather widespread laxity in at least sub-office areas.

Miss Pike said the figures related mostly to sub-post offices, and only two related to Crown offices.

Compensation for Victims

Mr. Prentice asked the Home Secretary whether he had received the report of the Working Party which had been studying the problems of compensating the victims of crimes of personal violence.

Answering this question and another on the same subject by Mrs. Castle, Mr. Butler said that the Working Party's report was in an advanced stage of preparation, but it would not be possible for him to make any statement before the Recess.

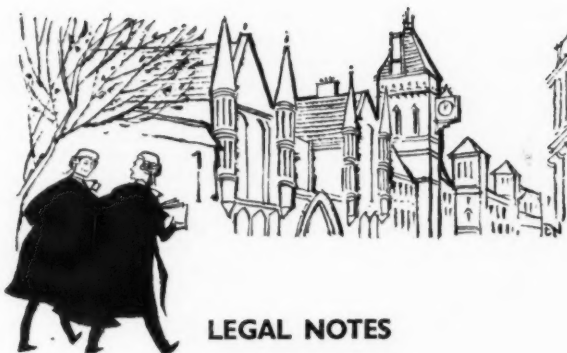
Mr. Prentice asked Mr. Butler whether he agreed that a workable scheme of State insurance for the victims of criminal assaults could be introduced at a cost of about £200,000 per year, which was less than 1d. per head of the whole of the population. Was it likely that the Government would have positive proposals to bring before the House early in the new Session?

Mr. Butler said he would rather not go into details, because there were considerable complications in the scheme, but he would not have set up the Working Party if he had not been keen to get a report.

Powers of Subpoena

Mr. Gordon Walker has stated that there is a demand by Members on both sides of the House for an opportunity of debating the findings of the Simonds Committee dealing with the powers of subpoena of disciplinary tribunals. It will be recalled that the Committee was set up after exception had been taken to the sub-

continued on p. 280



LEGAL NOTES

The Right of Search (continued)

Position of Store Detectives and Security Officers

Discussing "The Right of Search" in the August *Security Gazette*, a legal correspondent explained the position of a police officer needing to search a person in the course of his duties, employing powers conferred by Statute rather than by common law.

Continuing his article, the authority discusses the powers and practice in the matter of searches of special constables employed by statutory bodies, store detectives and industrial security officers. He has quoted the ruling of the Court in *Dillon v. O'Brien* that a police officer's powers to take and detain property were "probably" exercisable also by the ordinary citizen, adding the comment that "it would at any rate at first sight appear that (for example) the store detective who has lawfully arrested a shoplifter could lawfully search him for the goods taken".

A Two-Fold Risk

IN practice, store detectives act on the assumption that they have no power to search a shoplifter whom they have arrested: and they are probably wise to do so.

In the first place, the ordinary citizen's power of arrest is more restricted than the power enjoyed by the police officer. A police officer may arrest on reasonable suspicion; broadly speaking, the ordinary citizen may arrest a person whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony, but only if a felony has actually been committed by that person or someone else.

Secondly, there is no unequivocal decision of the courts that the private individual has the same right as a police officer to take property in the possession of the arrested person; the principle underlying the decisions applying to police officers is that it is in the public interest that evidence should be preserved and it is possible that the courts might regard that principle as carrying less weight in cases where the prosecutor is, in the popular sense, a private prosecutor.

The store detective who searched the shoplifter against his will would, therefore, be incurring a two-fold

risk and it is difficult to conceive of any circumstances in which the risk would be plainly worth taking.

Refusal in Spite of Contract

The same considerations apply, generally speaking, to other security officers. A contract of employment may require an employee to submit himself to search, either before entering his place of employment (to prevent, for example, dangerous articles being brought on to the premises) or on leaving it (as a check against pilfering). The refusal of the employee to submit to a search would not, however, entitle his employer to search him against his will. The remedy at law under the contract would be dismissal from his employment for breach of contract; the practical remedy, at any rate in the case of the employee who refused to submit to a search on leaving his place of work, would be to invoke the aid of the police.

Again, the industrial security officer may wish to search the lockers used by employees in a factory. His right to do so depends, however, not on the general law about the power to search persons and property, but on the terms subject to which the locker, which will presumably be the property of the employer, has been made available for the employee's use—in short, on the terms of the employee's contract of employment.

Security Officers and Special Police

In so far, therefore, as the industrial security officer stands in the position of the ordinary citizen, his powers are limited. The powers of the ordinary citizen are, however, enlarged if he is appointed to be a special constable (in the ordinary sense of a reserve to the regular police) or a constable employed by the service departments of the Crown, the Atomic Energy Authority, the British Transport Commission, and certain other bodies empowered by statute to apply for the appointment of constables for their special protection. Such constables have, within the areas within which they are empowered to act, all the powers, privileges and duties of regular police officers.

Questions of Jurisdiction

The special constable can act only within the police area for which he is appointed and the adjoining police areas. The constable employed by a service department or the Atomic Energy Authority has jurisdiction in and within fifteen miles of premises which are controlled by the employing authority or used for military purposes; outside the premises his powers are exercisable only in relation to property of the Crown or the Atomic Energy Authority or in respect of persons subject to service discipline. The British Transport Commission police are appointed to act in and in the vicinity of the Commission's premises (which include railways, harbours, docks, inland waterways, stations, wharves, garages, hotels, etc.). Outside those premises they may exercise their powers only in regard to matters connected with the Commission's property or to carry out an arrest for an offence committed within the appointed area.

Search Warrants

The right to search premises is not a matter in which anyone except the police officer in the ordinary sense is likely to be concerned. As has already been said, his

power of search is exercisable only in pursuance of a warrant issued by a justice of the peace.

The famous case of *Entick v. Carrington* in 1765 established that a general warrant, that is to say, a warrant authorising a search for unspecified property, is unlawful. At common law, a justice may issue a warrant to search for stolen property; otherwise, a warrant may be issued only on the authority of a statute and there are now some seventy statutory provisions for the issue of warrants for such things as explosive substances, unlicensed firearms, forged documents, counterfeit coins and obscene books and pictures.

Subject to a few minor exceptions not relevant in the present context, none of these provisions concerns anyone except the police and, as the law relating to them is clear, no further reference to them appears to be required.

The Law Not Rigid

The common law is, therefore, neither so stringent nor so inelastic as it at first appears. Its effect may be conveniently summarised in the following way: for all practical purposes, the police officer may search, against his will, a man whom he has lawfully arrested; for

practical purposes, the ordinary citizen may not search anyone against his will. A contract of employment may provide that the employee should submit himself or his belongings to a search; but refusal to submit does not render him liable to a forcible search against his will.

It remains only to mention the statutory powers of search exercised by police officers. There is a general power of search exercisable by police officers under Section 11 of the Canals (Offences) Act, 1840, but, as may be inferred from the title of the Act, although the power is general, its exercise is not. The only statutory power strictly relevant to this article is Section 66 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839. It is this power which the police officer exercises when he stops the traveller; the terms are indeed so wide, and the use made of the power so extensive, that it may be appropriate to conclude this article by setting out here the relevant provision in the section, which enables any constable to "stop, search and detain any vessel, boat, cart or carriage in or upon which there shall be reason to suspect that any thing stolen or unlawfully obtained may be found, and also any person who may be reasonably suspected of having or conveying in any manner any thing stolen or unlawfully obtained".

Parliamentary Notes, cont.

poenaing of police evidence by a medical tribunal. Mr. Ginsberg had put questions to the Home Secretary suggesting that it could be argued that under the terms of the Committee's report, powers of subpoena could be claimed by tribunals set up under the Agricultural Marketing Acts.

On behalf of the Home Office, Mr. David Renton, Joint Under Secretary of State, replied that the Committee had been concerned only with disciplinary tribunals dealing with professional conduct and the list of tribunals given in the appendix to the report of bodies at present lacking express statutory powers of subpoena was complete.

Shortage of Police Dogs

Answering Commander Kerans, Mr. Renton said that the Metropolitan Police had 201 dogs at present. The establishment was 272.

Commander Kerans asked the Joint Under-Secretary to agree that if we had more of these dogs on the streets at night, it would in some way reduce crime in the West End during the dark hours.

Mr. Renton agreed that we needed more dogs on the street at night. In order to help to reduce crime generally, the Commissioner was doing all he could to obtain more of them. The Commissioner recently had been given authority to spend a larger amount for breeding purposes.

"If we cannot easily keep our men up to establishment in the police, surely we could succeed in keeping the dogs up to establishment?" said Mr. Gordon Walker.

Mr. Renton said the difficulty was that there was a shortage of suitable dogs in this country for police purposes. Many of those which had been offered to the police were unsuitable. In 1959 no fewer than 547 dogs were inspected, but only 27 were found to be suitable.

SAFETY EXPERIMENT BY P.O. Postal Orders in Polythene

THE General Post Office is experimenting with transparent polythene packs for stocks of postal orders being transferred from the London Supplies Department to Post Offices. Behind the experiment is a desire to improve the security packaging of stocks before despatch from the Supplies Department and to reduce the number of subsequent security rechecks.

At present the postal orders are transferred in special wallets. For the experiment the postal orders, in blocks of 500, will be in packs heat-sealed to provide the maximum security against the abstraction of the orders without obvious damage to the packet.

Checking officers at head Post Offices are being told that providing they are satisfied the sealing is intact they may accept the packages at face value.

LOCKING PARKED CARS Birmingham Drive's Results

MIDLAND police authorities have combined in a plan to defeat the use of stolen cars by safe raiders and snatch bandits. As a first step they appealed jointly to owners and drivers to ensure that doors were locked when cars were left parked. They were also advised not to leave articles of value in cars even when the doors were locked.

Acknowledging the response made by motorists, the Birmingham City Police have reported a reduction in the number of thefts from parked cars. In a week they dropped by some 14 per cent and there was a substantial reduction in the value of stolen property.

A police spokesman advised the public through the Press: "We want to emphasise that even when the car is locked, it is dangerous to leave such portable and attractive things as cameras, binoculars, radios and suitcases on show in the vehicle."



ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTS

Details to Answer Enquiries

WHILE membership of the Association continues to increase steadily in all parts of the country, with more and more interest being shown by members of the security profession in its activities, a large number of enquiries are still being received which ask for details of the Association's aims and objects. We are very pleased to receive them, and for the benefit of new readers of the *Security Gazette*, we should like to take up most of this month's report with some background information.

CONSTITUTION

THE INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION is a professional body, entirely non-political in character.

MEMBERSHIP is open to serving members (irrespective of their rank or position) of an industrial police organization employed in a whole or part-time capacity by an industrial or commercial establishment, Government department, nationalized industry, or public utility body.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION for ordinary membership is 2s. 6d. per annum, payable as follows:

2s. 6d. on joining the Association, this payment to accompany the "Application for Membership" form, and thereafter:

2s. 6d. due on 1st January each year, and payable during the month of January.

Where a member joins the Association during the last three months of any year, the initial subscription of 2s. 6d. will be accepted as covering the member for the ensuing calendar year.

THREE MAIN OBJECTS

THE ASSOCIATION'S OBJECTS, as laid down in the Constitution and Rules, are as follows:

To establish, promote, and encourage the science and professional practice of Industrial and Commercial Security, and all operations and expedients connected therewith.

To promote and make more effective security measures in industry and commerce, and to improve the status of the individual by providing a close liaison between all members of the profession, thus making

possible an exchange of ideas, knowledge, and experience between members and other organisations in all matters of common interest and mutual concern.

To deal with such matters or objects as shall from time to time be approved by the National or Regional Council of the Association.

A printed copy of the Association's Constitution and Rules is supplied free of cost to all members, who might like to be reminded that the Association badge, in blue enamel with silvered letters, is available at a cost of 2s. each.

Basis of Development

In accordance with the Constitution and Rules it is intended to establish branches of the Association in all regions of the British Isles, and so far the following progress has been made:

The Midland Region Branch was formed in July, 1958. It covers primarily the Midland Region area, i.e. the counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, together with the county boroughs contained in them. The Midland Region Branch also administers the Country Section into which members from all parts of the British Isles other than the Midland Region area and the Lancashire Region area are temporarily enrolled pending the establishment of a branch in their own region.

The Lancashire Region Branch was the second body to be established. It was formed in April, 1960, and covers the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (north of a line from Congleton to Sheffield).

Channels of Address

The method by which existing members, or any officer who would like to make general enquiries, can obtain further information has, of course, been given before in these reports. But it may be useful to repeat them.

The correct addresses for correspondence to the Association are as follows:

From:

No. 10 Lancashire Region

i.e. the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (north of a line from Congleton to Sheffield).

To:

Mr. A. D. Bullock, Chairman, The Industrial Police Association, No. 10 Lancashire Region, 8 Pitville Avenue, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, 18.

From:

No. 9 Midland Region, and all other regions of the British Isles, except No. 10 Region.

To:

Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E., Chairman, The Industrial Police Association, No. 9 Midland Region, 20 Wycome Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28.

BASIC TRAINING COURSE No. 5

As announced in last month's issue of *Security Gazette*, the Midland Region Branch is holding a further Basic Training Course for Industrial Policemen in Birmingham on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 3rd, 4th and 5th. A syllabus of this course is now available to members on application, and members desiring to make reservations on this course are advised to make immediate application to the Chairman, Mr. D. V. Young, as there are only a few vacancies now left.

In the Courts

ALLEGED DOPING OF RACE HORSES Five Committed For Trial

FIVE men were committed at Newbury for trial at Berkshire Assizes on charges of conspiracy to dope race-horses. They were:

Bert Woodage, jockey, of Ogbourne St. Mary, Wiltshire; Harry Tuck, chemist's dispenser, of Hednesford, Staffordshire; Robert Mason, stable lad, West Ilsley, Berkshire; Edmond Murphy, stable lad, of Marlborough; and James Boyce, stable lad, of Newmarket.

Among the trainers who gave evidence at Newbury were Sir Gordon Richards, Mr. Robert John Colling, Major William Hern and Mr. Humphrey Cottrill.

Detective Sergt. Terence O'Connell of the Flying Squad gave evidence of interviews with the accused in the course of his enquiries and also with a former head-lad, Bertie Rogers, who shot himself six hours after being

interviewed. Tuck was said to have admitted selling caffeine powders to Rogers and to have suggested there was nothing wrong in it.

Professor James McCum, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, said caffeine was a very good tonic. It would make a horse more alert. A dose for a horse was up to 60 grains but it could be more. In half a teaspoonful there would be about 30 grains and the effect would be to stimulate. If given by mouth the maximum effect would be up to two hours.

A continuing effect could be gained by incorporating such things as strychnine. After about six hours the effect on the horse would be to produce slight depression.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and reserved their defences. Each was granted bail in £100.

"BRAIN BEHIND LORRY THEFTS" Counsel's Theory at Sessions

A man referred to in Court as "Alf the Yid" was said at London Sessions to be behind lorry thefts throughout East London.

George Donald Jenkins, 28, coal-man, Danson Road, Walworth, was sentenced to two years for stealing 218 cartons of butter and 131 cheeses valued at more than £1,000. He was also sentenced to three months for breach of probation order, both sentences to run concurrently.

Raymond William Bradbury, 25, driver, Bayliss Road, Lambeth, was gaoled for 18 months for his part in the theft. Sidney Charles Alliband, 17, labourer, of no fixed address, was convicted and remanded in custody for a probation officer's report.

It was stated that Bradbury, working for a firm of hauliers, collected a loaded lorry from Butler's Wharf in Tooley Street. Briefed by Jenkins, he drove it to Aldgate and abandoned it. There receivers took the butter and cheese.

Bradbury did not report the loss of his lorry. Another member of the gang drove it to Walthamstow. By chance, he left it outside the house of a man who had previously worked for the haulage firm.

The latter telephoned the police, who got in touch with the firm. They

began an intensive search for Bradbury. He was found the next day. The police then questioned Jenkins at his home and arrested him.

Defending Jenkins, Mr. John Watling pleaded that his client had not the wit to think of the scheme by himself. He added: "It has been suggested that Jenkins is the ring-leader. He was the principal offender in helping to offload the lorry. But I understand it may well be there is somebody else behind this case who got to one or both of these men through Jenkins.

"This man, Alf the Yid—whether he is a Jew or Gentile—is behind this case and behind the theft of lorry loads of goods and non-ferrous metals throughout East London."

GALLANT SERGEANTS

Two sergeants of "X" Division, Metropolitan Police, Alan Cameron, of Henley Court, Willesden Lane, Willesden, and Peter Strood, of Vivian Avenue, Wembley, stationed at Harrow Road, were at Bow Street each presented with a cheque for £15 from the Police Reward Fund and a certificate by the chief magistrate, Mr. R. H. Blundell for "outstanding courage and determination in dealing with a violent armed man." After a

Classified Advertisements

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FOR THE PRISON SERVICE A New Magazine

The Prison Service Journal, which made its first appearance in July, has H.M. Prison Commissioners as its publishers but disclaims editorially any pretence of being an official journal. It declares, however, its intention to provide an opportunity for comment and discussion on any topic relevant to the function the Prison Service performs; and for a start it presents a study, "The Prison Service Since the War", by no less an authority than the chairman of the Prison Commissioners, Sir Lionel Fox. It is an extremely informative and judicial examination of the changing pattern of our prison system, its experiments and problems of administration and recruitment and above all, its efforts to keep pace with modern humanistic ideals and at the same time the increased demand made upon it by the post-war upsurge of crime. There are many readable articles.

Altogether a bright and intimate first number, its subject grim enough in itself, lightened by some of the happier efforts of David Langdon. The Home Secretary speeds the production on its way with an appreciative foreword.

disturbance in a West End "club", the two sergeants chased a man in the Strand. He turned, and pointed a weapon at them, with the warning: "Keep away, or you will get a bullet apiece." The sergeants rushed at him, not knowing whether the weapon was loaded, and there was a violent struggle. They forced him to give up the weapon, which was a Webley pistol, but unloaded. The man was sentenced at London Sessions to two years' imprisonment.

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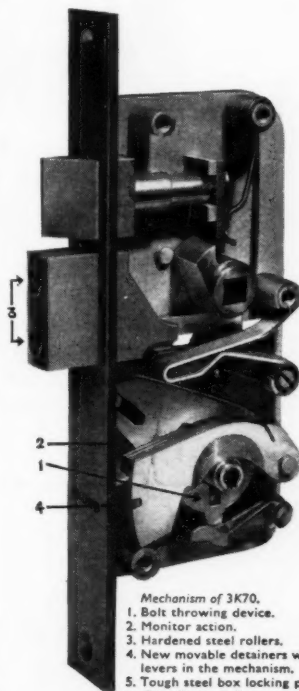
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